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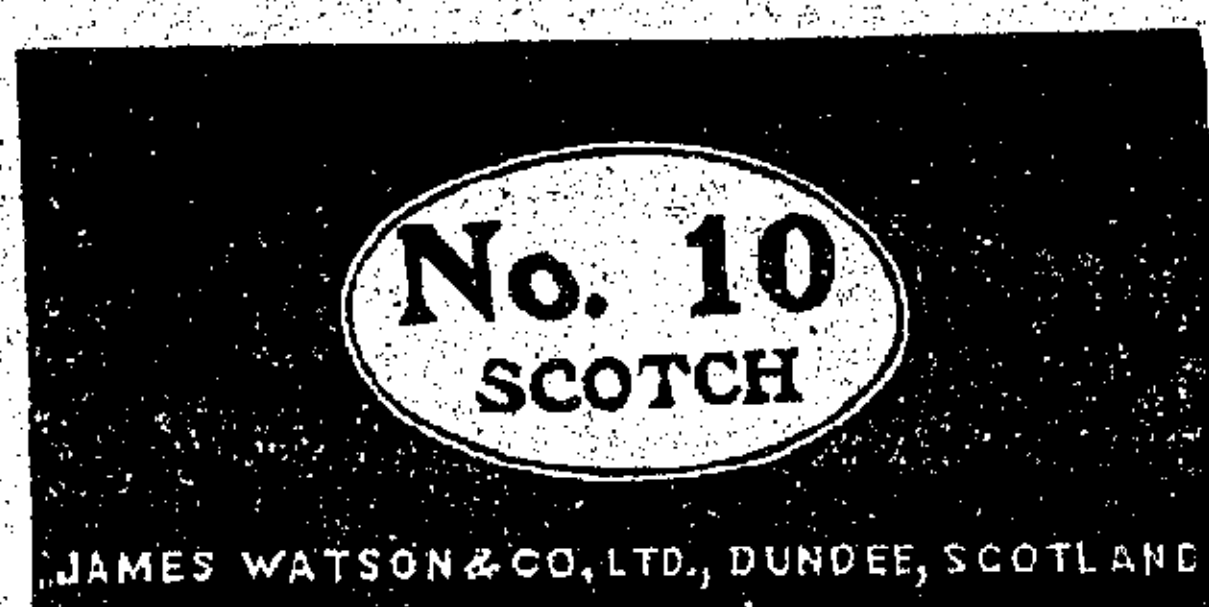
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HOW TURKEY FARES TO-DAY
LIFE AND HOPE IN
CONSTANTINOPLE.

A correspondent in whom the *Daily News* (London) has every confidence sends this article as a further expression of the views of a foreign official who has had recent opportunities of personally investigating the everyday conditions of life in Turkey.

The Turk, in his fatalistic way, is enduring stoically the miseries of the war, and still clings to the hope that the good old days of peace, plenty and idleness will soon be restored. A diplomatist of standing gives me the following description of life in Constantinople as it was on June 2nd. He said:

It is almost impossible to give a complete picture of present-day conditions in the Ottoman Empire, because even the most inquiring foreign resident in Turkey finds his efforts to obtain accurate information persistently balked. No diplomatist is allowed to leave Constantinople, except, of course, to return home; and communication between ambassadors and ministers there, and consuls and vice-consuls at Smyrna, Beirut, Damascus, and Jerusalem, are limited and extremely irregular. Only one non-Turk has succeeded in getting through from Smyrna to Constantinople for nearly a year. He turned up towards the end of last month, and told us that, thanks to the good feeling of the Turkish Governor there, Europeans and Americans have a very comfortable time. The British colony numbers about 40 and its members are technically supposed to be "interned." As a matter of fact, however, they are allowed complete liberty during the daytime; the only restriction being that they must be indoors before ten o'clock each evening. The Englishmen there are nearly all representative of large Lancashire and Yorkshire textile firms. They are greatly respected by the Turks, and bear up very bravely.

BRITISH PRISONERS. British officers and men whom I have met in Turkey generally told me that they were well treated; and my own experience is similar, so far as the civilians are concerned. The internment of civilians, I admit, is frequent; attended by serious hardships, but these arise from the general conditions existing in Turkey, and are not to be ascribed to cruelty on the part of the Turks. I have known cases of poor Europeans who have had to walk with their gear on hundreds of miles across barren country to inland internment camps.

The peace sentiment is daily growing stronger throughout all classes, but it is folly to imagine that Turkey will ever take the initiative towards making a separate peace. I think, on the other hand, that sympathetic handling on the part of the Allied Powers might "detach" Turkey from her Teutonic master.

Popular discontent in Constantinople is provoked by the food scarcity and not by the loss of close on 50,000 square miles of Turkish territory and 5,000,000 Turkish subjects in Asia. I don't think the average poor Turk has any spirit left to the grievance of empire losses, but the authorities, who probably know their people better than I do, take no risks; and an organised attempt to conceal, or at least minimise, British successes in Mesopotamia and Egypt, is in operation. The fall of Baghdad has not yet been officially announced in Turkey, nor has any Turkish newspaper ever contained any reference to it.

THE GERMAN CRIP. The Germans are more unpopular than ever; but, curiously enough, their grip on the country is tighter than ever. The only careful thing the Germans do is to conceal the outward manifestation of their authority. The story which constantly crops up about a German garrison of 60,000 men in Constantinople is false. At the most there are not 6,000; and these are kept discreetly concealed in a building outside the city. The crews of the *Goeben* and *Brinart* never come to Constantinople, and there are no German policemen in the city. Ever Pasha still continues to be the dominant figure in Turkey.

This man is an enigma. He rules with a hand of iron; and those of his opponents who have escaped the summary process of hanging are so terrified and obsequious that the great man rules unperturbed. The misery and suffering of the masses of the people in Constantinople, and the other large cities are very great; but I doubt whether, making allowance for the size of their populations, there is as much abject poverty as in London or New York. It must be admitted, however, that people do actually die of starvation in Constantinople. In spite of all German efforts to impose a "system" of food distribution upon Turkey, bread is the only article of food in which a partial Government monopoly has been established. Every Turk, rich or poor, is entitled to 1½ lb. of bread daily for one penny. If his needs extend beyond this amount he must buy "Tangola" bread (a kind of luxury bread) at 1s. 8d. per lb. The Europeans find the cost of living terribly high. Early this month, as I personally ascertained, tea cost £2, coffee 14s., and sugar 8s. per lb. The middle and upper classes, in spite of, or because of, the war, live a gay, feverish kind of life. The cafes, theatres, and cinema houses are crowded daily. Special cinema performances are given for the women.

NEW AND OLD TURKEY. The Young Turk Government, it must be confessed, is doing its utmost to encourage the Turks to prepare themselves for the after-war economic struggle. Elementary school-teachers are excused military service, and new schools are springing up like mushrooms throughout the Empire. The "rights for women" movement is making astonishing progress. Let me quote the following instance (one among many). A great charity concert took place early last month in Constantinople, and a group of aristocratic "new" women determined to

exercise their rights. They went together to the concert hall, only to find their entrance to it barred by two policemen. "There are men in there; you cannot enter," said the head policeman, in horrified tones. "We are going to enter. We've bought our tickets," said the spokeswoman of the group. "Impossible," said the policeman. "Telephone the Ministry of the Interior and see what the Minister says," cried the women. The policeman rang up the Ministry and received the laconic reply: "Let the ladies in." The "new" woman in Turkey had won another victory.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FIRST SERVANT OF
THE STATE.
MOTHERHOOD RECOGNIZED.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

Cinderella has paid her first visit to the King's Palace; she has been made honourable in her own eyes and in the eyes of the world; she has received the reward of public homage for the menial services she has rendered; she who was last of all has appeared for a moment as the first of all. She has gone back now to her rags and her drudgery, but the world has changed. Her position in relation to it is revolutionized, and she has been transfigured very gloriously before our eyes and in her own. I refer, of course, to Baby Week and Motherhood.

Before July 1st Motherhood was the only profession which was not recognized at all. Mothers were the one class who by universal consent, even by their own tacit submission, had all duties and no rights, owed every service and received none, and were expected to work continuously without requiring relaxation. No public opinion claimed better conditions on their behalf. Scanty was their reward for success, bitter was their retribution for failure. In many cases the struggle for life was arduous and bitter in the extreme.

All other professions were more or less vocal, had their spokesmen and their Press, and succeeded in a certain measure in asserting their claim to just treatment from the community. Clerks, shop girls, nurses, factory hands have all been recognized as citizens having claims on the State for protection and consideration.

Then, suddenly, it was realized that the most important public service of all was rendered by the mother, for she was the creator. Without her silent service in the past there would have been no glorious young manhood to uphold British traditions in the firing line to-day; and without her service in the present and the future the sacrifice and suffering of to-day would bear no fruit. The result of this realization was Baby Week, celebrated in many ways as the numerous different aspects of the subject admit of the most diverse treatment.

The present writer can only dwell on one corner of it, the human element with which she was personally concerned. The School for Mothers with which she is in touch organized, like so many others, mothercraft competitions. Can it be supposed as one result of the educational campaign of Baby Week that any reader of *The Times* knows what a mothercraft competition is? It is a display of sewing, knitting, darning, laundry work, cooking, etc., and the answering of questions about health and the bringing up of children. The writer will never forget the pleasure of telling the successful exhibitors that their Mayor was going to give them the prizes they had won, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the school, to be held at the Town Hall. One of them had made a little girl's red and white spotted frock out of an old dress, and had won a second prize. She turned brightly pink with pleasure, and said at intervals during all the rest of that afternoon, "Shall I entree?" Very large numbers of the mothers attended that meeting; they listened to very fine speeches from very distinguished people, who all exalted their service to the State, and its incalculable importance. To crown all, the Mayor had robed himself in crimson and far and gold to do them honour, and give them pleasure, regardless of much personal inconvenience on a hot July day.

If matters had ended there I think we might have said that Cinderella owed much to her fairy godmother. But what words can describe the emotion and rapture of excitement when it was known that Queen Alexandra had promised to present the certificates won in the all-London competition at Westminster Hall on Saturday? It was a most inspired act of sympathy on her Majesty's part, and brought home to the mothers as nothing else could have done the importance of their work. They had never thought before that their doings mattered very much, or that their little accomplishments were of any moment, but surely they must matter very much indeed if Queen Alexandra herself thought it worth while to come and give rewards to those who knew why had teeth were so dangerous to health and how to make new clothes out of old. The writer loves to think of the happy mothers in her flock who received this honour, promising to tell their children's children of the great day. But she will never forget the poignancy of the disappointment of the mother whose exhibit earned no certificate, nor the dignity and self-control with which she bore it.

Baby Week has borne witness to the importance of mother and children to the State, to the terrible figures of preventable mortality among little children, to the incalculable damage in impaired vitality to the survivors, to the urgent need for the reform of housing of welfare centres and day nurseries on a great scale, to the need for an increased number of highly-trained midwives. Surely the State may step beyond even this wide field to lighten the burden which in many cases presses too heavily on the mother? May not the first servant of the State be relieved from some part of the struggle for life?

Sometimes waste products have become the salvation of the processes, to which formerly they were a great nuisance. A good example is found in what is called the Leblanc process for making soda. At one stage in this process hydrochloric acid gas is given off. This gas is very irritating and objectionable, and as it was allowed to escape into the air the neighbourhood of a soda factory was anything but a pleasant place. Actions were constantly being brought against the manufacturers, and great trouble was always occurring. Moreover, there was a valuable product going to waste. The problem was soon tackled, and ways of condensing the gas were found, and also methods for turning it into another gas—chlorine—that could be used to make bleaching powder. This greatly increased the pro-

ductivity of the process. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FORTUNES FROM WASTE
PRODUCTS.

[BY "B.S.O., F.I.C."]

In the offices of a certain London chemical firm there is an attractive-looking diagram. It is a large tree; but upon close inspection it is plain that it is not an ordinary tree. Each branch is labelled with a chemical name, and many of them are coloured. Upon the trunk one may read "coal-tar," and the mysterious diagram is explained. Every branch represents a substance derived from coal-tar, and one is astonished at the large number of the branches, although as a matter of fact these branches represent only the main derivatives, and form a very small proportion of the total.

If we read carefully over the branches, we shall find examples of dyes (represented by the coloured ones), drugs, flavouring substances, disinfectants, photographic chemicals, explosives, solvents, etc.

At one time coal-tar was looked upon as an unpleasant by-product of gas-making, difficult to deal with, and difficult to get rid of. The number of chemists who have investigated this substance is, of course, enormous, and they have come from every country; but we are always proud to remember that it was an Englishman, W. H. Perkin, who produced the first dye that could be made on a technical scale. He was a business man as well as a chemist, and he ran a very successful factory for dye-making in England. Unfortunately we have been beaten in this industry, but there are signs that the coming of the war is effecting a renaissance.

Tar must be looked upon as the king of the waste products. It is not likely that we shall find anything that will furnish such an enormous number of useful substances. But there are numerous interesting cases of waste products that have proved gold-mines to the men who have found ways of turning them to usefulness. The volatile substances given off in the making of charcoal from wood, for example, have become very important. In the old way of making charcoal all these valuable products (wood spirit, acetic acid, acetone, etc.) were entirely lost, but to-day they are the most important of the substances obtained.

All the great industries give us examples of the finding of use for waste products. In the cotton trade we have the cotton waste, which consists of the short and unsuitable fibres left over from the spinning. At first this found very few uses, and could be obtained for next to nothing. Then, as more uses were found for it, its value went up. It was largely used as a packing and cleaning material for engines. At the present time it has an extremely important use in the making of gun-cotton. Baron von Lank, in Austria (about 1867), was the first man to use cotton successfully on a large scale for making gun-cotton, although he was not the inventor of the process. The cotton was dipped in a mixture of strong sulphuric and nitric acids, and subsequently washed and dried. Sir Frederic Abel, in England, made many improvements upon this process, and since then cotton waste has been very largely used, and many explosives firms have got rich from it.

Silk waste, too, has proved very profitable, chiefly for working up into cheap silk materials. There was a paragraph recently in the daily papers reporting the death of Lord Masham of Swinton Park, Masham, Yorkshire. He was the son of the first Baron, Samuel Lister, who made a large fortune from silk waste.

It is the agricultural world that seems to get the benefit (doubtful sometimes) of a large number of the odd and end waste substances of various industries. If you can find no other use for a waste material, you can probably work it off either as a cattle food or as a fertilizer. At least, this is what one might be led to believe, after learning about the disposal of large numbers of waste materials.

Among the foods we have linseed cake (the waste after pressing out the oil from linseed); cotton cake, etc.; brewers' waste (barley's grains, etc.); cocoa-shells (the waste husks got in the preparation of cocoa).

The most noteworthy of the waste products that have been used as chemical manures is that known as basic slag. In the early days of the famous Bessemer process for making steel great difficulty was experienced in removing the phosphorus, which, if present in more than extremely minute quantities, spoils the quality of the steel. Messrs. Thomas and Gilchrist found a very simple method for removing it. They simply lined with magnesia and lime the vessel in which the molten steel was to be prepared. The phosphorus left the lime and magnesia. When the lining was unable to take up any more phosphorus, it was removed and thrown away as waste, the accumulating heap being a great nuisance. But it was discovered that this basic slag, as it was called, would make a very good artificial manure, as it contained phosphates in considerable quantity. It was ground fine, and sold for this purpose with very great success.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE
IN THE WAR.LORD NORTHLIFFE'S FIVE
POINTS.

Lord Northcliffe's speech at the New York branch of the Overseas Club, New York, recently, gave some important facts and figures about the work of the British in the great war.

In the first place (he said) Britain has bottled up the German High Sea Fleet, swept the trade routes clear of German raiders, and prevented Great Britain and France from being blockaded by sea, and strangled. The British Navy saved democracy in the early days of the war.

In the second place, Britain has butressed the world's credit. Every one remembers the panic in the early days of August, 1914, when securities of all kinds were tumbling to apparent disaster. Britain stopped that panic, and began from the very start of the war to advance loans to its Allies to the final extent of over five billion dollars (\$5,000,000,000).

In the third place, Britain has provided the other Allies with vast quantities of shipping, coal, material, and other vital necessities.

In the fourth place, we have raised huge popular loans for the conduct of the war; the last Victory Loan totalled over six billion dollars (\$1,200,000,000)—by far the biggest loan ever raised by any nation.

In the fifth place, the five British nations recruited under the volunteer system millions of men before they were obliged to resort to conscription. I do not advocate the volunteer system, because of its injustices and inefficiency, but I think there is cause for pride in realising that millions of Britons from all over the world offered themselves voluntarily for the war.

At the present moment we maintain a great army on the French front apart from our other large armies in Egypt and other parts of Africa, in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Salonika. The word "maintain" means that we keep up that huge mass of men to fighting strength, constantly replacing the terrific drain of killed, wounded, and sick.

German propagandists, with the idea of creating friction between the Allies, have tried to spread the legend that Britain keeps the bulk of her Army in England to repel invasion. That is characteristically untrue. The military forces in England consist of troops in course of training; oldish men, and the last reserve line, which we still call "Volunteers," or, better, Home Defence Men. All these latter are over military age.

Though we Britons are slow, I think I may claim that we are thorough. When the bulldog catches hold it keeps hold. We shall hang on. We shall see this thing through to a finish.

fits, besides doing away with the nuisance. Then, about fifty years after the production of the Leblanc process for making soda, to rival process sprang up, and has been very successful—so successful, in fact, that were it not for the former waste product, hydrochloric acid, it is doubtful whether the Leblanc process could survive.

The investigation of waste materials is often very fascinating, and sometimes leads to startling results. This was the case with the waste earths obtained in the making of incandescent mantles. Small mountains of these wastes were piling up, and Baron von Welsbach set himself to investigate them. By means of electricity he obtained lumps of metal from them. He was cutting one such lump with his knife, when he found that there was a remarkable sparking effect. He soon saw that this had commercial possibilities, and the outcome of it was the preparation of those wonderful lighters that have become so common now. Welsbach sold his German patent for thirty thousand pounds, and also got large sums for patents in other countries. This was truly a profitable waste product.

As the years go on waste products are constantly disappearing from industry. The great competition in trade and the lowering of prices have made it essential for factories to utilize or dispose of all their waste material, and processes that leave large margins for waste have not much chance of success. This is more than ever necessary now that we have to make up for the enormous wastage of war.

Perhaps most of what one may call the sensational discoveries with regard to waste substances have already been made, but there is still a great field for research work, and a lot of money still to be made. There is the wood-pulp industry, for example. A Bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch of Ottawa in 1913 stated that over one hundred and forty-five thousand cords of pulp-wood, valued at eight thousand dollars, were lost annually in Canada, and also large quantities of sulphur from the chemicals used. The waste liquors containing these substances have been discharged into rivers or the sea. A lot of work has been done, but the profitable working up of all this waste has still to come.

Then, again, there may be a good opportunity to utilise sawdust, and to get more value out of it than has been got in the past, especially in Britain. It has been used in America for making artificial silk, and also, curious as it may seem, for manufacturing alcohol. If alcohol should come to be used in place of petrol for motor-cars, this would in all probability prove a profitable means of obtaining it.

There is the tanning industry, too. It would be a very great advantage to the industry if really good uses could be found for the spent tan and the various waste liquors.

There are a great many more problems of a similar character, and it is certain that the future of industry in Britain depends largely upon reducing waste products to a minimum.—Chambers's

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

9 p.m., September 4th.
Typhoon in about 107deg. Long. E. and 15deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

JAPAN'S EXPORTS DURING AND AFTER WAR.

According to investigations made by the Commercial Museum, attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the exports from Japan which have particularly increased since the war started are the following, with their principal destinations:

Goods.	Destinations.
Woolen Cloth and Sargies.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Cotton Blankets.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Cotton Hosiery.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Gloves and Stockings.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Imitation Panama Hats.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Glass Bangles.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Shell Buttons.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Printing Paper.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Card Board.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Porcelain.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Glassware.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.
Toys.	China, Russian Siberia, Orient, South Africa, Australia.

The authorities are of opinion that though after the war the export of woolen cloth, sargies, and gloves may fall off, there are bright prospects for all other lines of goods, more especially for glass bangles and printing paper.

GOING TO THE DOGS.

THE SERGEANT COMPLAINS OF MODERN WARFARE.

[BY A CADET.]

The sergeant had been to a lecture on camouflage, given to the N.C.O.s by the adjutant, and now, looking rather disgruntled, he called at the hut where the corporal lived, ostensibly to ask the corporal how he was (for the corporal had "gone sick" that morning), but really to express his feelings on the subject of camouflage.

"Hullo, sergeant!" said the corporal, looking at the rueful face before him. "What's up?"

"Everything," said the sergeant. "I dunno what's come to the Army. One week we're the French, give you my word."

"O' d'you mean?" said the corporal. "Ere, me a soldier?"

"Ere, me a soldier?" the sergeant proceeded, "an' ere's the adjutant givin' a lecture on camouflage!"

"On wot?" the corporal exclaimed. "Well, that's wot it sounded like. Some French wot me means disguisin' yourself so'd the enemy won't know you are even if you was to tell 'im. I dunno wot it's all about, but you got to cover yourself with somethin' an' pretend you're a olly-bush or a signal-post or any blinkin' thing but a soldier, an' I'm damn if I like it."

"I did think better of the adjutant, I did," he went on bitterly. "I mean to say there's a man wot is a man, 'im an' me went through the Boer war together— young chaps we was then—an' we didn't ave none of this 'ere camouflage an' wot we wasn't. Wot gets my wind up about this war is that the soldier's expected to be anythink but a soldier. Be a bloomin' chemist an' mess about with gasses an' stinks, or be a bloomin' miner an' mess about with underground dug-outs an' things, be any blinkin' thing but a soldier!"

THE MEN THAT COUNT.

"All this 'ere cauliflower business, it sounds all right, but wot I say is, it's all 'umbug. This war's like any other war: you can be as blinkin' clever as you like with your stinks an' smells an' your underground works an' your cauliflower an' 'ere's the rest of it; but wot tells is the man with the rifle an' 'ow cool he can keep. These 'ere 'Uns is as clever as anythink with their inventions an' everythink, but it ain't done 'em no good, as it? An' why? Because they ain't got the men, my boy, that's why. Our boys was so cool an' 'andy with their rifles dooin' the retreat that the 'Uns thought they'd got machine guns when they 'adn't nothink but their blinkin' old 'ipes! Why, when the Guards was told to fire five rounds rapid, wot'd they do, eh?"

"They fired their five rounds an' then they pulled their safety-catches back. Wot'd you think of that, corporal? As cool as if they was down on the range at Runnymede, him off their course—a lot cooler'n you was, any'ow, when 'Pig' began to curse you for not takin' the first pressure!"

"I tell you wot, corporal," he said sorrowfully. "War ain't wot it used to be an' the Army ain't wot it used to be. There's too much of this 'ere education 'knockin' about, an' people ain't 'appy no'adays unless they're thinkin' about somethin', an' of course, if they starts thinkin' about things, they go an' invent stuff just for the sake of inventin' it. Any'ow," he concluded, "I don't s'pose I'll see another war, an' when I think of this 'ere cauliflower, all I can say is, 'Thank Gawd!'—Er."

THE NEW "PILOT." A PRUSSIAN BUREAUCRAT.

[BY FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE.]

When von Bethmann-Hollweg, a bureaucrat of bureaucrats, became Chancellor in July, 1909, a Berlin editor recalled Bismarck's maxim that if Imperial Germany were ever governed by a Prussian Civil Servant she would be lost. Hitherto the Empire had escaped such a fate. Now a Civil Servant, Dr. Georg Michaelis, has taken the bridge. Will he steer clear of the rocks any more successfully than the pilot just dropped? The new Chancellor is 60 years old, a year the junior of von Bethmann-Hollweg, and was trained for the law. Apart from his dyed-in-the-wool bureaucratic personality and antecedents, the main thing about him that commands notice is that he is the first commoner to gain the German Premiership. All his predecessors were noblemen of degree. There can be little doubt that the absence of a "von" in Dr. Michaelis' name—it is pronounced Mich-el-yah-lis—was one of the factors which led to his appointment.

Dr. Michaelis, as a statesman and politician in the generally accepted meaning of those terms, is what the Germans call an "unwritten page"—i.e., an utterly unknown quantity. Meteoric rises in the Prussian public service are practically unheard of—certainly there is none comparable with Michaelis' leap from an Under-Secretaryship of a Prussian Ministry to the Imperial Chancellorship. I have a fairly wide knowledge of German public men in consequence of 13 years' residence in Berlin, but I do not remember ever once having heard the name of the Chancellor. That is because his career has been the typical one of the common Prussian Civil Servant. Entering official life at 22, he carried on the stilled and negligible existence of his class uninterruptedly for 38 years. His ignorance of foreign politics may be considered to be profound, though in his late twenties he lived for a while in Tokio as tutor in the School of German Jurisprudence and Political Science.

After various periods of service in the Prussian provinces as a minor law-court official, a public prosecutor, a superintendent of religious and educational affairs, and a deputy-president of the province of Silesia, with headquarters at Breslau, Dr. Michaelis became Under-Secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Finance in 1900. There he worked zealously but unobtrusively until the outbreak of war, when his energetic administrative capacity resulted in his being called to the directorship of the Imperial Grain Commission. This was Germany's initial attempt at food control. In February, 1917, when von Batocki, the Imperial Food Dictator, was under fire for muddling and mismanagement, it was decided to found a special Food Commission, and Dr. Michaelis was appointed to fill it. There has been little evidence, however, that the expected salvation has been achieved. Prussia was just as hungry under Michaelis as it was under Batocki.

When Dr. Michaelis was appointed Food Commissioner he was described by "well-informed" authorities as an official of singularly virile temperament and as a man accustomed to back his own way through difficulties and opposition, no matter how seemingly insuperable. His administration of the Grain Commission, it was said, often required him to exhibit great strength of character, and he refrained systematically from yielding to "weak considerations" whenever the emergency called for vigour and decision. He will have need of these qualities amid the conditions in which he has been called to the Chancellorship.

His political training and environment, coupled with the circumstances of his sudden ascent to the dizzy heights of world politics, compel us to look upon Dr. Michaelis as a Junker Chancellor, like all the others before him. There is nothing in his past, and still less in his present, to make Germans or non-Germans believe that the Prussian leopard has changed its spots.

U-BOAT NESTS OFF SPAIN.

SHIP SUNK IN FULL VIEW OF A CROWD.

German submarines are revictualled in Spanish waters, often by permission of the local authorities.

A remarkable story of German submarine activity off the Spanish coast was related by the *Liberal* of Seville. Five U-boats appeared recently off a certain town, manoeuvring in full view of the inhabitants, who lined the shore to watch them. A tank steamer put off from the coast to supply the U-boats with oil.

While this work was in full swing an Allied merchant vessel hove in sight. One submarine detached itself from the group, and sank the merchantman before the eyes of hundreds of spell-bound on-lookers.

The submarine returned to take oil aboard, and the crew made fun of the struggles of the dying sailors.—*Daily Express*.

NEW MATERIAL FOR JAPANESE BEER.

A certain Japanese expert has discovered that the golden melon produced in Mitsu-gun, in Fukuoka prefecture, makes a very good material for brewing beer. A Fukuoka dispatch says that an expert in the employment of the Dai Nippon Beer Company visited the place and arranged for the transport of a large quantity of the new beer material to the Company's brewery at Suita, near Osaka.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN. THE COMPARISON AND A FORECAST.

MR. BAUFOR ON HIS MISSION TO AMERICA.

Mr. Baufor was presented at the Guildhall with an address of welcome and congratulation from the Corporation and citizens of the City of London on his return from his mission to the United States. In reply he dwelt on the incalculable gain which the Allies had received and would receive from the accession to their cause of the moral and material strength of America.

After the ceremony at the Guildhall the Lord Mayor entertained Mr. Baufor and a numerous company at luncheon at the Mansion House.

The only toast was that of "Mr. Baufor." The Lord Mayor, who proposed this, said that Mr. Baufor's recent mission to America was not the first in which he had taken part, for in 1878 he accompanied Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury to the Berlin Conference, when to a certain extent the peace of Europe was in jeopardy. In the City of London they regarded Mr. Baufor with special affection and respect, and they greatly rejoiced that his mission to America was such a brilliant success.

Mr. Baufor, in reply, said: "Of the long course of favours which the City of London has done me the ceremony of today is the culmination, and it is impossible to conceive that the future can in any circumstances give either the City the opportunity of returning favours or me the opportunity of returning thanks for them on a scale comparable with what has occurred this afternoon. The Lord Mayor has, perhaps not very kindly, referred to the great length of my public career, and when a man is reminded that he entered public life 43 years ago it inevitably suggests the question, if he entered it so long ago when does he propose to leave it? Into that problem I do not propose for the moment to enter at any length. Indeed, I do not know whether other people share my feelings, but I somehow feel that nothing happened before 1914, and that all those old political controversies, of great importance in their day, and still of great importance in their effects, have somehow gone back into an illimitable past, and that we live at a moment so utterly different in its character that all the old scale of values which were applied to contemporary events seems to have lost its relevancy, and we now, under the stress of a world crisis, measure things by a wholly different standard."

Therefore, I certainly do not propose to take up the challenge of the Lord Mayor to discuss any of the events which happened between the Treaty of Berlin and the recent mission which my friends and I were sent on to the United States. The mention of this first affair of mine, the first big international affair in which I, as a most humble sinner, was engaged—the comparison of that with the recent mission does suggest, however, a train of thought not without interest. The Treaty of Berlin secured more or less the peace of the world for a considerable period of time, but it was a peace inevitably artificial in its character, by which I mean that it did not take account of the views of the great populations concerned, and left Europe with the seeds within it of future strife.

I hope that in that respect the next great Peace Congress that meets—it will not be at Berlin—(cheers)—will have a happier destiny either than the Congress of Berlin or than its still greater predecessor, the Congress of Vienna, and that the territorial arrangements of Europe which were there attained will be of a kind which will carry with them not merely relief from the horrors of war, but some security that the peace which is thereby secured shall be permanent in its character because it is based on the permanent instincts, beliefs, traditions, and loyalties of mankind. (Cheers.)

One other thought is suggested by what has fallen from the Lord Mayor. The Treaty of Berlin is already antiquated. It had lost in the intervening years which elapsed between 1878 and 1914 some at least of its most important—it had been altered at least in some of its most important characteristics. In 1914 the whole arrangement from beginning to end was thrown into the melting pot, and nobody can suggest that after the next Peace Congress much of the Treaty of Berlin will be left. From 1878 to 1914—how many years is that? I cannot do the sum. (Laughter and cries of "Thirty-six.") The interval between the Treaty of Berlin and the outbreak of the present war is just about the duration of one generation; it is over 30 years, and that period has seen the work of Berlin statesmen brought down in ruins. If we may take the date of the mission recently to the United States as affording a convenient point of departure for our international relations with that great Republic, I prophesy that not one generation, not two generations, but an illimitable time will elapse before its good effects or the good effects not produced by it, but of which we may take it as a symbol, show any signs of diminution or exhaustion. Unless American and British statesmanship is far less vital to the task before it than I conceive it to be, the beginning of a mutual understanding between the English-speaking peoples is going to increase in strength to grow in usefulness, and to become with each succeeding year more solidly based, so that time shall have no grip upon it, decay shall never touch it, and, unlike the work of 1878, it shall endure for all time, a monument not of the ingenuity or contrivance of this or that politician or body of politicians, but of spontaneous growth—spontaneous and natural—and therefore the eternal product of mutual good will, mutual comprehension, and the mutual pursuit of common ideals. (Cheers.)

M. JONNART ON HIS MISSION TO GREECE.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW KING.

Before he left Athens M. Jonnart, the Allied High Commissioner in Greece, received *The Times* correspondent and discussed the results of his mission.

We deeply appreciated, said M. Jonnart, the honour, in the course of that mission, of representing your country. Before I left for Greece I went to England, and there I perceived that public opinion was ready and anxious for firm action. In official circles there was perhaps more disquietude than we shared in France regarding the practicability of bringing about the King's abdication without bloodshed, but in the sequel these doubts were dispelled, and I enjoyed the full support of your Government. Now our mutual work is practically completed, and we can leave the destiny of Greece in the steady hands of M. Venizelos.

The force of events hastened everything. Tentative plans were, indeed, agreed upon in a general way at Salonika which would have brought about the fusion of the two Greek States more gradually after King Constantine's departure, but some obstacles would not melt, and I soon saw that the only thing was to ask M. Venizelos to come to the Piræus. M. Zaimis was very helpful and rendered service by remaining as long as he did in office, but he was hesitant and needed persuasion. I persuaded him to continue in office to take the message demanding his abdication to the King and to advise the King to accept.

We should have been in an awkward position if there had been anyone to perform this difficult intermediary task. Justice should be rendered M. Zaimis for his aid in this respect. But he sent that unfortunately worded telegram to Germany announcing the abdication, and was somewhat expansive on the ex-King's behalf. I said to him in a friendly manner: "M. Zaimis, you talk well, but you talk too much; your words and your actions do not agree."

In reply to the observation that M. Venizelos was accused by his opponents of having rushed the situation, M. Jonnart stated that that was an unjust appreciation. M. Venizelos never hurried his hand. He insisted on final delay before taking office, though the new King was ready to receive him three days before. As to the impression King Alexander had made upon him, M. Jonnart said:

A good impression. He seems to have a clear idea of the rôle of a constitutional sovereign. He reasons well. He most willingly listened to a little constitutional lesson. When M. Zaimis refused to consider the question of calling the May 31st Chamber I went to the King and said to him that the obvious and only solution of the situation was the formation of a Ministry under M. Venizelos. "I quite see that," he replied. "I quite understand. I suppose it had better be formed as soon as possible."

King Alexander's first proclamation was a good intention badly interpreted, added M. Jonnart. When King Constantine had already consented to leave Greece, a crowd of a few thousands of his supporters, as you know, gathered round the palace shouting, and the ex-King, looking out of the window, said: "Look at that! I've consented to go, but see the attitude of the people!" This agitation was confined to persons whose lot was more or less dangerously shadowed. I felt that a clear manifestation of the fact that the ex-King had been superseded must be given to the populace. The proclamation in King Alexander's name was the clearest possible manifestation. This was left in M. Zaimis' hands, but unfortunately he seems to have been unable to reach the palace in time, as Reservists were causing disorder round his house, and M. Negris, a Cabinet Minister who happened to be in the palace, hurriedly wrote the proclamation. He was much agitated, and declared that he was thinking of the ex-King's success in the Balkan campaign when he used the phrase about "following my father's footsteps." In any case King Alexander, who was equally agitated, signed without reading it, with the most laudable intentions, and so the mischief was caused.

Another mistake was M. Zaimis' statement that King Constantine might return to Greece. He assures me that he made this only in order to try to calm any possible popular excitement, not as a serious statement. It was a piece of valueless hyperbole, as of King Constantine's return there can be no question.

The future of Greece, continued M. Jonnart, may be left in the hands of M. Venizelos. In all my long career as a Parliamentarian I have met no statesman of more vivid foresight or with a surer grip of the essentials to a country's progress. One of the greatest results of what has happened here recently is that Greece has thereby gained her old place in our affections and finds her natural leader, but that there will also be available for the general councils of all the Allies the genius of M. Venizelos. None, be sure, will take a higher place than her at these councils.

I am returning to France, where I shall take part in a forthcoming conference to discuss various questions of loans and other matters concerning Greece. She has suffered so much from the blockade and from the financial straits of the old régime that she is in pressing need of generous monetary aid.

There is it merely a question of money, which I trust England and France will provide, but of capable organisers and business men to take a personal hand in the re-establishment of her position and the development of her largely untapped resources.

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NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of our Mr. S. D. SETNA we have authorized Mr. P. N. COOPER to sign the Firm per Procuration.

S. D. SETNA & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [998]

V. R. C.
NIGHT FETE.

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Members and Ladies ... 50 cts.
Non-Members ... 81.00
Soldiers and Sailors ... 25 cts.

[999]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 25th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000]

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"X. Y. Z." Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1001]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON to sign our Firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANSTON.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1917. [987]

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SESSION 1917-1918.

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For particulars apply to—
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [966]

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Care of "Daily Press" Office. [971]

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of SECRETARY, and SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy. Applicants should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience. A knowledge of Hindustani would be preferable. A good working knowledge of Accounts is absolutely necessary.
Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.
The successful candidate will assume office on 14th February, 1918.

He shall perform all the duties of Secretary, and Superintendent of Police.
The maximum salary to be paid to such Secretary will be \$300.00 per month (Amoy Currency), with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$350.00 per month. He will be provided with Uniform, Light, Fuel and also Quarters.

The Quarters will be in the Municipal Building, and must be occupied by the Secretary appointed.
Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY," and should reach Amoy not later than November 30th, 1917.
By Order of the Council,
T. W. DUBOIS,
Secretary, K.M.C.

Kulangsue, Amoy, August 17th, 1917. [968]

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Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
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S.S. "ATLANTIQUE,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 5th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
F. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [92]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 9th Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [88]

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[92]

DEATH.

GONZALEZ DEL CASTILLO.—At Madrid, on the 4th July, 1917. HEREMILLA OO ROZALIO GONZALEZ DEL CASTILLO, beloved wife of Hilariion Gonzalez del Castillo. (Shanghai and Japan papers please copy.) [997]

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

JAPAN AND THE AMERICAN EMBARGO ON IRON AND STEEL.

CONSIDERABLE agitation has been caused in Japan by the embargo on the export of iron and steel announced by the United States Government, and diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear to secure some relaxation in favour of Japan. To understand the position it has to be remembered that Japan still depends very largely for her iron and steel on supplies from abroad. There are, of course, iron foundries in Japan, but for some reason or other the industry has made but little progress. The Government ironworks were for a long time a drain on the taxpayer, and, as these were the best equipped and most efficiently run foundries in Japan, it may be imagined how the private foundries fared. Japan, it may be mentioned, has not the advantage of England in having her coal and iron in close proximity, and at present most of the iron ore used in the foundries has to be brought from China. Foreign iron and steel are thus necessary to her in all the industries in which the metal is used, and very necessary in the ship-building industry, which is now, naturally, in a very prosperous condition. Japan's dependence on foreign supplies in this direction is well brought out by some recent statistics as to the amount of tonnage Japan can build from her home-manufactured iron and steel and the amount of tonnage which her shipyards are equipped to build. The total quantity of iron and steel turned out by the Japanese foundries is only 350,000 tons a year, but as 300,000 tons of this comes from the State foundries, and is reserved for the Army and Navy, there remain only 50,000 tons for shipbuilding and all the other

industries which make use of iron. As a matter of fact, the supply of the home product to shipbuilders, it is stated, amounts only to 30,000 or 35,000 tons a year, which is sufficient for only 70,000 or 80,000 tons of shipping. It is true that there are many projects on foot to increase Japan's home-made iron and steel, and some rather glowing statistics as to the capabilities of these foundries when they are all working, which, however, will not be for two or three years. In the meantime, urged by the immense profits to be made on ships, Japan has enormously extended her shipbuilding capacity. Before the war there were only six or seven shipbuilding companies in the country. To-day there are thirty which have actual stocks for building ships, and many more whose stocks are only on the market. A moderate estimate of the amount of tonnage that can now be constructed by Japan gives it as 600,000 tons a year, which is seven to eight times the amount of tonnage for which she has home materials. In other words, if Japan is deprived of foreign supplies of iron and steel she can build only 13 per cent. of that which she has made arrangements to build. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the Japanese shipbuilders should be making the most earnest efforts to bring the situation before the American authorities. It has been pointed out by experts for many years that Japan's so-called ship-building industry was really a ship constructing industry, that the greater part, if not all, of the materials were brought from abroad, and the vessels merely put together in Japan, which had the advantage of cheap labour. This warning fell upon deaf ears, with the result that Japan's ship-builders now find themselves with all the apparatus but little material. Whether the United States Government will give way on the question remains to be seen. Unfortunately, the Press in Japan does not seem to understand the reason of the embargo, and is inclined to look upon it as a slight to Japan, although, of course, the embargo is equally applied to all countries. As already announced, the United States is prepared to permit exports of iron and steel to the Allies for actual war purposes or for purposes directly connected with the war, but as the purpose for which Japan requires the iron and steel is not connected with the war directly or indirectly she can hardly obtain supplies on this count. In Japan the Government has not interfered with the shipping business either to control the shipping itself or the freights. The subsidised lines, it is true, have their freights regulated by the Government, but this was the case before the war, and, as the number of steamers to be run under the contracts with the Government is very small, they are but a drop in the ocean compared with the demands at the present time. The demand for freight-space is, indeed, so heavy that the subsidised companies would prefer—and in some cases are seeking—to get rid of the subsidies so that they could regain control of the freight rates. The profits made may be judged from the dividends declared. Whereas the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was paying 10 per cent. before the war it now pays 70—and the shareholders want more. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have each about quadrupled their pre-war dividend, and one private line has sent its dividend up from 30 per cent. to 720 per cent. Some of the accounts of the shipping companies are made up in such a way that it is very difficult to get at the real facts. When a company shows a loss of Yen 32,000 on its working account and yet pays a dividend of 200 per cent. out of the amount brought forward it is apt to create the feeling that little reliance can be placed on the figures published. The prices paid for hulls also show huge appreciation, so that a so-called shipping company, by purchasing a vessel and selling it again a few days after, can easily clear amounts running into tens of thousands of yen with no expense and very little risk. The number of millionaires who have made their money in shipping since the war started, and are even now adding to their wealth, is astonishing. In these circumstances it will not be surprising if the United States refuses to remove the embargo in the case of Japan. She may see no reason for adding to the wealth of the shipbuilders and shipowners in view of their activities being merely for their own enrichment and in no way relieving the necessities of the Allies in the way of supplies or armament.

The ordinary general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's offices on Saturday, September 29th at noon.

Two mails from England are expected to arrive in the Colony to-morrow (Friday). One is dated London, July 27th and comes via Siberia. The other comes via Canada but the date of its despatch is unknown.

At a whist drive held in the Naval Theatre, by the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, on Tuesday evening, prizes were won by:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Sears; 2nd, Miss Marshall. Men—1st, Mr. Hart; 2nd, Mr. McCormack.

It is announced in Church Notes that the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Senior Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, who is now at home, has decided to renew his agreement for three years from April 13th. He is due back in the Colony, not later than December 1st of this year. The Rev. G. H. Griffith, Assistant Chaplain, will then be going home for war work.

By the kindness of the Services Entertainment Fund, the N.C.O.s and men of 33rd Co. R.G.A. stationed at Lyemun were enabled to have another outing on the 26th August. On this occasion a much shorter trip was made, a visit being paid to one of the small bays at the Eastern entrance. As is always the case, this outing was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and with the promise of cooler afternoons the remaining trips of the season should provide still greater pleasure for the participants.

The Frawley Company bring their stay in Hongkong to a close this (Thursday) evening, when they will present at the Theatre Royal the drama "Paid in Full" and vaudeville *melange* entitled "A Little Bit of Texas and Kentucky." Miss Eva Lang plays the leading feminine role in "Paid in Full," and Mr. Moore and Miss Haager provide the songs, dances and stories which go to make up the vaudeville entertainment. The Frawley Company have had a successful season here, and it is to be hoped that the measure of support they have received will serve as an inducement to them to pay the Colony a return visit before long. There is no doubt that their performances have all been thoroughly appreciated.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AMMUNITION UNDER THE BED.

A fine of \$25 was imposed on a Chinese who was found in possession of 57 rounds of ammunition. The ammunition, which was ordered to be confiscated, was found under the man's bed.

ON THE ROOF.

A Chinese went into a house in Lower Lasar Row, took a coat and walked out. He was seen, a chase ensued, and in the end the thief was caught on a roof.

He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

GOVERNMENT STONE.

When three men were charged with cutting stone from a Government quarry, without permission, it was stated that a lot of this sort of thing had been going on of late. The Magistrate, in imposing a fine of \$10, said that such a practice must stop. In future the penalty would be more severe.

CANDID THIEF.

An unemployed cement worker was found carrying five large pieces of wood at Sai Kok in the early hours of Wednesday morning. When asked where he had got the wood the man at once admitted that he had taken the wood for firewood. A previous conviction was proved, and the defendant was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour.

IRON PIPING.

Fourteen days' imprisonment without hard labour was the sentence passed upon a Chinese who was found guilty of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron piping. The man was found in Hollywood Road in the early hours of Wednesday morning with the piping in his possession, and he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of how he came by it.

NAVAL IRON.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing 350 lbs. of scrap iron and rivets, the property of the Naval authorities. Sergeant Tulloch said that the men were arrested at Mon Kok Tsui with some pieces of the iron in their possession. He communicated with the Naval Dockyard and the material was identified. Inspector Allen, of the Naval Yard, said that the rivets were new and bore the Government stamp. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared to defend, put in a plea of not guilty, and the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$200.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLIED MINISTERS AND UNINTERRED ENEMIES.

PEKING, September 4th.

The Allied Ministers have made representations to the Waichiao pointing out the dangers of German machinations resulting from the large number of these enemies who are at large.

TARIFF REVISION AND CHINA'S PART IN THE WAR.

There will be a meeting of the Diplomatic Body on Wednesday to discuss the revision of the Tariff and also Chinese participation in warfare.

THE LEASED ENEMY SHIPS.

The lease of enemy ships to Chang Chien is a loose contract, as it is understood that these vessels will be sub-leased to the Japanese.

PROVINCES CONSULTED AS TO CHINA'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

The Government has dispatched a circular telegram to the Provinces inviting opinions as to whether China should join the Entente or America, or act independently, and whether Chinese should be sent to Europe.

JAPANESE MINISTER ENTERTAINS SIR H. H. DERING.

Baron Hayashi entertained the British Minister to Siam, who is visiting Peking, at a banquet.

RUMOUR DENIED.

The report that Hunan has declared its independence is denied.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CHIEFS OF FINANCE.

SHANGHAI, September 5th.

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to appoint three Chiefs of Finance of Provinces, as follows:—Tien Cheng-pin to Kwangtung; Li Tsing-jin to Kwangsi; and Chu Choh-siang to Hanan.

POSTPONEMENT OF INDEMNITIES.

The postponement of indemnities will be discussed by the Entente Ministers to-day. The five per cent. indemnity on the Customs will be postponed for five years.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, September 5th.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

The new Civil Governor, Li Yew-hou, arrived in Canton yesterday afternoon. Li came in a towed-boat which was followed by a lot of junks conveying soldiers, and landed about 5 p.m. He will assume office to-day. He was welcomed by the various officials and will dine at the Tsuchan's yamen this evening. The Civil Governor is using a wooden seal instead of the former one which was locked up by the Tsuchan when the ex-Civil Governor left Canton.

THE 3RD GENERAL. The Chairman of Parliament Ng King-lim and some others entertained Admiral Ching Pih-kwong at the Orient Hotel of the 3rd inst. They proposed to appoint Admiral Ching the 3rd General at the next meeting, but Ching refused.

MORE PROTECTION FOR THE SHAMEN. The Tsuchan has ordered the 6th regiment to stay along Shaki in order to give more protection to Shamoen.

THE PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESIDENT. Li Yuan-hung, who is now in the British concession of Peking, requesting him to come to the South to consult upon military affairs.

THE EX-CIVIL GOVERNOR LEAVES HONGKONG. The ex-Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan, left Hongkong for Shanghai by the *Kiwan Maru* on the 3rd inst.

YOUNG SUN RETURNS. Sun For-san, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's son who has graduated from a university in the United States, has arrived in Canton. He is living now with his father in the Public Park, Whampoa.

YUNNAN TROOPS. The Yunnan troops under Cheung Hoi-yu's command (the 1st Division) are gradually coming to Canton. Most of the Forts on Ma-On Mountain have been taken by these troops.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen requested the leaders of Yunnan troops to send a few regiments to Whampoa for protection.

The Commander of Tigris Pagoda has announced that junks and other vessels are not allowed to go near the forts. He has requested the Tsuchan to install military telephones in these forts. Wine-sun Defence Commissioner Mok Wing-sun who went to Kwangsi on General Luk's request returned to Canton yesterday.

THE WAR.

MORE AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

MANY NAVAL MEN KILLED.

THE KAISER'S DUPLICITY.

DEVELOPMENTS AT RIGA.

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH RAIDS.

MUCH BOMBING.

LONDON, September 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Last night's air raid northward of Lens yielded a number of prisoners and four machine guns. There has been considerable artillery on the Ypres front. The enemy bombed various places behind our lines, there being a few soldier and civilian casualties.

There has been great aerial activity. We dropped five tons of bombs on railway stations, billets and aerodromes, and brought down thirteen and drove down five enemy machines. Seven of ours are missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 4th.

A communiqué says:—There has been great artillery activity in the region of La Faux Mill, between Cerny and Ailles, and on both banks of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, September 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We advanced our line north-eastward of St Julien. We successfully raided northward of Lens, and drove off raiders south-westward of La Bassée.

FRENCH RAIDS.

SOME GOOD PROGRESS.

PARIS, September 4th.

A communiqué says:—Our fire smashed up an attack in the region of Hurbise Farm by enemy detachments, with heavy losses. There were resultless enemy reconnaissance. We penetrated an enemy salient east of Sapignoulles yesterday, and killed or captured the garrison after a lively engagement. We made an important raid on both sides of the Souain-Sommespy Road, in Champagne, last night. We penetrated the enemy front-line front for 1,800 metres, destroyed a great many gas-tanks and blowing up dug-outs. We brought back forty prisoners, four machine-guns, a trench-mortar and much material.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Calais, in the region of Duneville, and north of Nancy. There were several casualties at Calais. The damage was insignificant. French aeroplanes dropped 15 tons of bombs on aerodromes, bivouacs and railway stations, including Cambrai and Metz, causing important damage. Thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, September 4th.

A wireless German official message says:—We threw out the English who had penetrated our line north-westward of Lens.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL RAIDS.

ROME, September 4th.

An official message says:—Thirty aeroplanes bombed military works and the fleet at Pola harbour and the Fasana Canal. Nine tons of bombs were dropped, causing destruction and fires.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHIPPING AS USUAL.

LONDON, September 4th.

Lloyd's Register shows that 63 new British ships, mostly large, were added to the Register within six weeks.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRUGES BOMBED.

BRITISH AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Sunday night bombed the docks, submarine shelters and railway sidings at Bruges, causing a fire to break out at the lock-gates of the Cluse Canal. We bombed Varsenere aerodrome yesterday morning. Six aeroplanes attacked one of ours who shot down one of the enemy. Other combats occurred. One of our machines is missing.

CHANCE FOR JUNIORS.

LONDON, September 4th.

Admiral Slade has retired at his own request in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 4th.

Twenty-one Norwegian ships were sunk during August.

"CITY OF ATHENS" SUNK.

ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS IGNORED.

CAPETOWN, September 4th.

The steamer *City of Athens*, from New York, was sunk on August 10th. She was carrying a full cargo and ninety-seven passengers, of whom seventeen were drowned. The Court of Inquiry has found that the sinking was due to the vessel striking a mine. The Captain's certificate has been suspended for six months.

The sea was calm at the time of the explosion, but a south-easterly gale sprang up and the water quickly became very choppy. The lifeboats were paralysed with fear, and the white people had to do all the baling; they sang hymns as darkness descended at six o'clock. The salvage boat arrived at nine o'clock. The horrors of the situation were increased by a shoal of sharks following the boats. Three hundred bags of mails despatched from New York on July 12th were lost.

The crew numbered 115, mostly lascars. Two terrific explosions occurred forward in the afternoon. There was no panic, and the launching of the boats was carried out in a most orderly manner, the women and children receiving first care. Seven boats cleared safely, and the steamer sank an hour later. Dense volumes of smoke were witnessed from the shore. A salvage tug was immediately despatched and after a vain search was about to return late at night when she sighted six boats and took aboard the occupants. The seventh boat was subsequently found waterlogged with several of the original complement missing. The survivors, when rescued, were sitting waist-deep in water, absolutely exhausted. The dead included the Rev. and Mrs. Duckworth and six of their children, and Miss Robinson, bound for Bombay. Among the passengers were a number of American missionaries bound for Central and East Africa to replace Germans.

The Court of Inquiry found that the disaster was due to the ignoring of Admiralty instructions.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FALL OF RIGA.

DUE TO DEMORALISATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, September 4th.

No attempt is made to minimise the fall of Riga, but it is pointed out that the disaster is entirely due to the demoralisation of the Russian troops, who abandoned the strong Dvina line practically without firing a shot. All the country south of the Dvina, and many miles up the river, is already evacuated. It remains to be seen whether the Germans can make full use of Riga as a base, as the Russian navy may be able to seriously interfere with convoys.

GERMAN NEWS.

A German official message says:—The Russians have evacuated the bridge-head westward of the Dvina at Riga. We stand before the mouth of the Dvina. Riga is ablaze at many points.

In a bitter struggle we overcame strong Russian forces on both sides of the Great Jaegel. We took thousands of prisoners and 150 guns. We also captured a hill south-eastward of Cernowitz.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, September 4th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—We evacuated Riga yesterday morning, blowing up the fortifications at the mouth of the Dvina, and the bridges. Our retirement continues north-eastwards. Enemy ships are now shelling the Riga coast villages in the direction of Heskul. The enemy dislodged our troops on the Great Jaegel, and penetrated our positions on a 13 verst front, and occupied Valdendode. We are retiring northwards. Measures are being taken to readjust our front. Our troops are failing to withstand the enemy pressure in the region of Milder, Rybnak and Kranzen. We retired north-eastwards.

KAISER ELATED.

LONDON, September 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Kaiser has telegraphed to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the captor of Riga, his congratulations on the capture. He says: "The fine success is due to your far-seeing leadership. It will steel our hard will to victory. Onward with God."

ANTICIPATION.

LONDON, September 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the attack against Riga had been anticipated for some considerable time, and the evacuation of the principal offices and institutions had been already carried out. This decision was owing to the undependability of bodies of troops on the Northern Front, where, as elsewhere, they had been contaminated with the international Maximalist propaganda. The offensive began on September 1st with a six-hour bombardment with asphyxiating shells and with gas waves. Then the enemy threw his first pontoons across the Dvina. Some were destroyed by the Russian batteries, but the Germans ultimately gained a footing on the opposite bank. Subsequently bitter fighting occurred, the loyal Russians counter-attacking, singing the Marseillaise and headed by flag carriers. The enemy brought up reinforcements during the night, whereupon the Russians withdrew northward. The German artillery seriously damaged the town, but the attack was not accompanied by naval operations. The news has depressed the people of Petrograd, and Bourse prices have fallen considerably.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOMAGE TO FRANCE.

EXCHANGE OF IMPORTS.

PARIS, September 4th.

The French and British Governments have agreed to an unrestricted exchange of imports, with specified exceptions. Sir Albert Stanley stated that the British Government had consented to this as an act of homage to France's valour and heroism and her immeasurable service to the Allies.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

LONDON DISTRICTS BOMBED.

LONDON, September 5th.

A British official message says:—A considerable number of enemy aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast at 11 o'clock last night.

They dropped bombs at a number of places.

Some of the machines reached the London district, where bombs were dropped.

No reports of damage have yet been received.

PLOTS IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, September 5th.

Messages from Montreal state that plots to assassinate Sir R. L. Borden, and the Solicitor General, and to dynamite the Parliament building have been frustrated by the arrests in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's house.

AMERICA'S NEW ARMY.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.

The President headed a great parade, which included Congressman, high officials, soldiers and marines of the Civil War and other veterans, as a tribute to the recruits of the new army.

LABOUR AND STOCKHOLM

LONDON, September 5th.

The resolution passed at the Trades Union Congress means the adoption of the Parliamentary Committee's report affirming that the conference at Stockholm at present would not be successful, and urging that everything possible should be done to secure general agreement as to the aims of the working classes of all the Allied nations, as the fundamental condition for a successful International Socialist conference.

SILVER.

LONDON, September 5th.

Silver stands at 47½. The market is firm.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE AIR RAID.

NAVAL CASUALTIES AT CHATHAM.

LONDON, September 4th.

A British official message says:—Six aeroplanes participated in last night's raid. They proceeded as far as Chatham, and dropped bombs on the Isle of Thanet, Sheerness and in the Chatham area. There were no army casualties.

Our machines went up and the anti-aircraft guns fired, but without result.

The Secretary of the Admiralty reports that during the raid 107 naval ratings were killed and 86 wounded.

And the message says:—Last night's air raid involved the heaviest non-civilian losses of any raid yet. It is not stated officially where the naval casualties occurred, but unofficial reports mention that the Naval Barracks at Chatham was struck, involving serious loss. Apparently the raiders were over the coast for a considerable time. It was a clear moonlight night.

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, September 4th.

A German official message says:—We bombed Dover, Chatham, Sheerness and Ramsgate.

We shot down yesterday, 19 airmen and two balloons.

RHINE AND DANUBE CANAL.

AMSTERDAM, September 4th.

The King of Bavaria, in a speech at Nuremberg, announced that the construction of the Rhine and Danube Canal had been agreed to and said that it would be navigable for 1,200 ton vessels.

APPEAL FROM SERBIA.

DEPLORABLE INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Serbian Press Bureau publishes an appeal to all the Allies to help to save the unfortunate Serbian population. The internal conditions are deplorable. The enemy has removed the whole of the harvest. The inhabitants have only one loaf each per week. Children are dying by thousands for lack of milk. About 80,000 interned Serbians and prisoners have perished in Austro-Hungary.

NEW GERMAN AIR TACTICS.

HARVEST MOON RAIDS.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Germans seem to be developing new aeroplane tactics. The harvest moon raids are not confined to the south-east. Correspondents report raids in Flanders. Messages of last night's raid on the south-east coast say that several heavy thuds were heard in Kent, some miles inland. At midnight the air resounded with the noise of aircraft engines. The bombs dropped on the 2nd were very heavy, causing forty feet craters.

PACIFIST SENTENCED.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

LONDON, September 4th.

E. D. Morel, the pacifist who was charged with inciting a woman to convey a pamphlet to Switzerland, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

Morel pleaded guilty, and offered to undertake not to repeat the offence. The Magistrate declared that the offence was most serious, and described one of the pamphlets as an attempt to vindicate Germany.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, September 4th.

A Bulgarian communiqué says:—There was a very violent day-long enemy bombardment on the Macedonian front on the 2nd, continuing at night with great fury. At dawn yesterday the French attacked Thervenna, Stena, and west of Bitolia. Our curtain fire repulsed the attack.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Chinese President has telegraphed to the King his sincere thanks for "Your telegram of congratulation on China's entry into the war against the common enemy of the world. China, as is universally recognised, is a nation standing for peace. Now, for the sake of justice and humanity, I, on behalf of my people and Government, have the pleasure to assure your Majesty that we, in concert with the friendly Powers confronted with the common enemy, will earnestly endeavour in the direction of peace in order to attain the object of the war."

ATTEMPTS TO SEDUCE

ROMANIAN ARMY.

LONDON, September 4th.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that frequent Russo-German attempts to seduce the Roumanian Army and to incite peasants to revolt and seize land have utterly failed. The Roumanians are most loyal and very courageous. They are determined to continue the struggle at all costs. The Roumanian reserves have filled the gaps due to the defection of the Russian Divisions at Focșani.

The King and the Crown Prince are still at Jassy.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS' DISAPPROVAL.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Trade Union Congress has postponed discussion on the Stockholm Conference question until to-morrow.

The Trade Union Congress at Blackpool decided against sending to Stockholm at present by 2,849,000 to 91,000 votes.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has issued a statement agreeing with the Trade Union Congress' decision against sending delegates to Stockholm. He says that the failure of the Allied Socialists' Conference to reach within measurable distance of agreement rendered a reconsideration of the whole position regarding Stockholm inevitable, saying:—"An International Conference with such divergent views as were manifested at the Allied Socialist Conference between different sections of one nation and different Allied nations would be not only harmful but might be disastrous."

THE KAISER'S "DIPLOMACY."

SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, September 4th.

Further documents concerning the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar are published in the *New York Herald*. The Kaiser quotes a Reuter's telegram of July, 1905, announcing the forthcoming visit of the British Fleet to the Baltic, which he was of opinion, was intended to frighten him. The Kaiser, in a subsequent telegram, complains of the coolness of his reception at Copenhagen and of Danish distrust of Germany, but thinks that the Danes are gradually reconciling themselves to the inevitability of occupation in case of war. A telegram from the Kaiser to the ex-Tsar on September 29th, 1905, in connection with the Russo-Japanese War, suggests that France left Russia notoriously in the lurch, whereas Germany helped her as far as possible. "That puts Russia morally under obligations to us." Other telegrams from the Kaiser advise the Tsar to put the responsibility for peace negotiations on the Duma, so as to shield himself from possible disastrous consequences. Altogether the correspondence leaves the impression of almost incredible duplicity. The Emperor concludes in a typical passage: "We have joined hands before God. Who heard our vows, and what is signed is signed by God, our Testator."

FUTURE OF DENMARK.

LONDON, September 4th.

The complete text of the telegrams passing between the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar regarding the Baltic and Denmark has now been received. It shows that after the meeting of the two Emperors at Bjorkoe, the Kaiser, in agreement with the Tsar, undertook the realisation of a scheme to declare the Baltic a closed sea, but, owing to the resistance of Denmark, the Kaiser decided in 1905, in the event of war with Britain, to treat Denmark as he treated Belgium later—namely, to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies in order to secure the advantages which Denmark refused by declining to join the secret Russo-German combination.

POISONOUS GERMAN METHODS.

LONDON, September 4th.

British and Allied newspapers feature the correspondence between the ex-Tsar and the Kaiser as throwing a lurid light on the poisonous methods of German international dealings and the appalling danger of autocrats controlling diplomacy. The incompleteness of the correspondence, which continued throughout 1905 (and perhaps later) leaves one guessing why the plot failed, but it seems certain that it was owing to the growing Franco-Russian rapprochement before and during the Algerias incident. The *Times* says the correspondence is fresh proof of the Kaiser's insincerity, and points out that this was the man who furnished the British with a plan of campaign against the Boers. It asks: "Who can trust his honour and good faith?" and adds: "Yet it is on this rotten foundation that peace fanatics desire to build the future safety of the world."

RUSSIAN BANK RETURNS.

LONDON, September 4th.

The following figures are from the current return of the Russian State Bank compared with July, 1914:—Stock of gold, £130,000,000 against £160,000,000; gold balance abroad, £230,000,000 against £14,000,000; not circulation, £1,467,000,000 against £163,000,000.

RUSSIAN GENERAL TO BE BANISHED.

PETROGRAD, September 4th.

It is reported that the Government has decided to banish General Gurko.

PRICE OF PETROL.

LONDON, September 4th.

The price of petrol has been advanced by 8d. per gallon.

SILVER.

LONDON, September 4th.

Silver is quoted at 47½. There are small supplies. The strength of the China exchange is firm.

OBITUARY.

MR. JUSTICE LOW.

LONDON, September 4th.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Low, Judge of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, since 1915. The Hon. Sir Frederick Low, Kt., was knighted in 1900. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1878, called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1880; appointed a K.C. in 1902; Bencher, 1911. He was Liberal M.P. for Norwich from 1910 and Recorder of Ipswich from 1906 to 1915. From 1880 to 1890 he was Captain in the 4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regiment and 22nd Middlesex R.V. He was 60 years of age.

LESSONS FROM MESOPOTAMIA

THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

GENERAL STAFF DUTIES.

BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

The Report of the Mesopotamia Commission has demonstrated conclusively that the unfitness of the Army in India for war with a Great Power in the year 1914 was due to the policy of successive Governments at home and in India. Economy was preferred to military efficiency, and a low standard of preparation was enforced in every arm and branch, even for the limited forces maintained, despite the continuous representations of successive Commanders-in-Chief and Chiefs of the General Staff in India. To this shortsighted policy was due the inadequacy of the Army in India for the missions confided to it when the present war broke out. No system of Indian military administration could have altered this error, which was fundamental and resulted naturally and necessarily in the inability of India to make an immediate display of force in consonance with her population and resources. Policy made her, and left her, weak.

The Kitchener reforms, after being whittled down in the belief that the Agreement with Russia permitted India to reduce her mobile effectives, left the Army in India capable of deploying only 150,000 men for a frontier war in addition to the provision for internal security garrisons, and it must be remembered that known at home that the expansion of the Indian Army rapidly was impracticable in time of crisis owing to the want of a large reserve of white officers in India, and owing to the general inferiority of her resources compared with those of the United Kingdom.

All the same, when the present war broke out India was treated as though policy had made her, and had left her, strong. Hundreds of her white officers on leave were impounded to train and officer our New Armies. Her reserves of rifles and munitions were taken from her. She sent an Army Corps to France, and other troops to Egypt and East Africa. Until at last, with Mesopotamia threatening, she had placed in the field altogether twice as many men as the Kitchener scheme was designed to maintain there, and nearly as many as the whole military establishment of India in time of peace. Her white Regulars, including their auxiliaries, were heavily drawn upon to create new divisions and were replaced by Territorials. Far from criticizing the re-

luctance which India displayed to drain herself of the means of defence in the initial stages of the war, we should rather applaud her Government for a proper care for the great interests committed to their charge. Where the Government of India failed subsequently was in not rising to a great occasion, and in not exploiting the resources of India so far as they were available for the purposes of the war.

THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

The writer does not share the belief expressed in some quarters that the supposed concentration of all powers in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, and the abolition of the old Military Member of the Governor-General's Council, account in the smallest degree for the initial mistakes in Mesopotamia. The Commander-in-Chief in India has at his disposal almost identically the same machinery as that which has been at the disposal of our successive Secretaries for War during the present campaign. He has a Chief of the General Staff with Directors under him for Military Operations, Staff Duties, and Training. There is an Adjutant-General's Branch responsible for personnel and discipline; a Quartermaster-General's Branch which deals with Movements, Quartermaster, Supply, Transport, Remounts, and Veterinary Services; a Medical Branch under a Director of Medical Services; an Ordnance Branch under a Director-General; and a Military Works Branch. There is, further, the Royal Indian Marine under a Director, and there was absolutely no reason, so far as system is concerned, why all these Staffs should not have displayed the same competence as most of the corresponding Staffs in London.

The duties of inspection are met by the existence of the General Officers Commanding the Northern and the Southern Armies. The divisional commanders in India have delegated to them considerable financial and administrative responsibilities. All this delegation of responsibility and decentralization of work relieve the Commander-in-Chief in India of many harassing duties with which he was formerly burdened, and there is no need why an Army of 300,000 men should be represented on the Council by two members when other Departments, dealing with the interests of 300 millions of people, are represented by a single Member. If, at some future date, Parliamentary institutions make their appearance in India, then possibly a civilian War Minister may come with them, but in present conditions the Army is best represented on the Council by a soldier. All that the Army in India asks is that there shall be only one authority over the Army, and not two as in effect there were in the bad old days of the Military Department. A return to that pernicious system would be the worst blow that could be inflicted upon the Army in India.

The writer has no desire to traverse the severe censures passed by the Mesopotamia Commission upon high officers in India, since faults will doubtless be visited upon guilty persons, whether soldiers or civilians. But when a system is impugned then we can speak our minds, and it must be said that the military system in India, so far as concerns the higher administration of the Army, is as nearly identical with our own at home as circumstances permit, and that as ours, on the whole, has brilliantly succeeded, and sustains nearly 5,000,000 men in the field altogether, there was no good reason why the system in India should have failed with so much smaller forces involved.

SYSTEMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Systems, however, whether good or bad, depend for success upon the value of the men who work them and upon all surrounding circumstances; and it must be fairly admitted that there were in this case circumstances which, if they may not be held to extenuate mistakes, at least explain some of them. The general constitution of the Army in India and the severe cuts made upon it by the Home Government had much to do with the failures, and were political in their character. We search also in vain for any clear definition of policy and strategy by the competent authority when the expedition was first launched, and in accord with advance was ordered not to be by any set plan, but as it were by improvisation, leaving necessarily the arrangements made for an advance to Basra or Kutna increasingly inadequate as the range extended to Amara, Kut, and Baghdad. It was not Indian Army Headquarters but the Finance Department of the Government of India which refused, on the score of expense, the railway asked for by Sir John Nixon and kept him waiting three months for a reply. It was not the system which delayed the construction of the river transport asked for by Sir John Nixon on July 28th, 1915, and failed to place the first orders for it until November 3rd; nor was it Sir John Nixon, or India, but had advice given to the Secretary for India in London, that caused the specifications of barges and river craft to be so varied that they proved useless.

We must certainly allow that there were grave faults made at Army Headquarters in India, and in many Departments, but if the system were faulty then the censures passed on individuals lose some of their force, and if it were not faulty then it is not clear why the Commission condemn it.

Nothing need prevent a Commander-in-Chief in India from carrying out any inspection that he considers desirable and from being absent from Simla or Delhi for a month or two at a time. If a Commander-in-Chief chooses to become an office man and to take into his own hands the duties of his General Staff and administrative departments, then he misuses

the machinery at his hand; but no system in the world can prevent a stupid man from doing stupid things. There is no reason why a Commander-in-Chief in India should not form, and regularly consult and act with, an Army Council, as Lord Derby does now, and as Sir Charles Monroe does in India; and there is no reason why from these Councils other the members or their emissaries should not constantly go wherever their presence is desirable. The members of our Army Council at home are often in France, and the Secretary for War is frequently there, too.

The military system at Headquarters in India follows as nearly as possible the lines of the Esler Committee, on which our military system at home is founded, and the faults which have been made in both cases since the opening of the war have been due to the misuse of this machinery, complicated in the case of India by the redundant checks and counter-checks of the Finance Branch, which Mr. Brunsyate described to the Mesopotamia Commission without apparent recognition of the fact that he was formulating an indictment of his own Department. A private soldier in India cannot get a false tooth without his application being signed by four officers, including a divisional commander, and the same system of delay and distrust permeates everything with which Indian Finance deals. It is an inquisition created by *habitus for habitus*, and it is no wonder that the Army in India was so deficient in many respects when a Quartermaster-General is unable to get a few males without going through all the interminable processes of Indian financial torture which Mr. Brunsyate described. This torture is imposed on the Army from without. It is three reformers and browbeats initiative. Quinquennial or septennial budgets would end it, allowing soldiers to combine economy with efficiency; but though Lord Kitchener, the writer believes, suggested this towards the end of his term, the proposal was ruled out, and Mr. Brunsyate must know the reason—of control.

Our present anxiety to hang culprits and condemn systems deflects the discussion on the Report from useful lines and threatens to render our experience sterile in good results. The first and greatest lesson of Mesopotamia is the same as that which the writer has drawn from other of our failures during the war, namely, that the Cabinet, before deciding policy, should see that they have the right machinery for giving advice, and should deal with that, and that only. The right machinery, so far as strategy, operations, and war organization are concerned, is at Army Headquarters in London, and no other can possess the necessary competence in war affecting the whole Empire. The General Staff was indeed called in, not

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLIES' AIMS PRAISED.

WHY "ZUKUNFT" WAS VETOED.

In a recent issue of Herr Harden's weekly journal *Die Zukunft*, which has been suppressed, he says: "Only a miracle could quickly bring about peace, namely, either by Germany crushing her enemies or by Germany's effort becoming wedded to that of the majority of the world. It is only this second miracle that can be attained by human strength. The aim of our enemies is democracy, the right of nations to self-government, the honest and not merely a specious diminution of armaments, an arbitration court to decide who was guilty of starting the war, a bond of nations to carry out the decisions of the court, and the creation which would remove the decision of peace or war from the will of one mortal, and would place it in the hands of the community. If Germany sees the great celestial signs shining over this aim, then peace can be obtained to-morrow; but if the situation for which millions of people yearn appear to her ignominious, then she must continue to fight until one group conquers and the other sinks down powerless. Thus, without the adornment of phrases, reality appears to the eyes of the man who knows."—*Reuter*.

as a family physician, but as a consultant, in October, 1915, but it was only in that same month that Sir Archibald Murray came to London to reconstitute the General Staff and to pick up the threads which had been allowed to fall to the ground. The General Staff had not been consulted in the earlier stages of the expedition, it had no control over the operations, and could at that time only obtain its information at second hand. For practical purposes it was non-existent, and nearly all our strategical failures are to be traced to this fact. The practice in Mesopotamia affairs was for the Cabinet to consult first the Secretary for India, who in his turn was advised by his Military Secretary, who was without the machinery to enable him to give proper advice.

The tendency to consult half-a-dozen different authorities, and to balance their opinions, appears again and again in the early stages of the Mesopotamian operations, and a more hopeless manner of attempting to conduct war cannot be suggested. The General Staff only came back into its own and was permitted at last to perform its legitimate functions when we had made a dreadful mess of our strategy, and it has been largely occupied ever since the late autumn of 1915 in trying to unravel all the knots and tangles of the past. If we are in future to avoid these tangles the Cabinet must have only one responsible military adviser for all operations, and all such operations must be under his general direction.

KERENSKI AT THE FRONT

INVALIDS FROM GERMANY EAGER TO FIGHT.

M. Kerenski at the front, urging the war-worn soldiers to fresh and victorious effort, is one of the most striking figures of modern history (said *The Daily Telegraph* Special Correspondent recently). He watches the fighting from an artillery observation point, attends the funerals of the dead, distributes orders, promotes brave officers and soldiers, and once during the battle dismissed the Commander of a Division. He is severe on deserters, and very severe on Leninists. One of the chief objects of the Leninist attack is M. Kerenski's army order establishing the rights of soldiers as citizens, an order which is startlingly Liberal for the most part, but which contains one paragraph enacting rigorous penalties for deserters. One regiment at the front passed a Leninist resolution protesting against the undemocratic order.

"This resolution is a lie," said Kerenski. "What undemocratic order has the Government issued? I know what it is all about, it is about the deserters. The Government must protect the people against cowards and traitors."

BATTALIONS OF DEATH.

Lately in the same day, replying to the Leninists, he said:—

"People frighten you by saying that I am at being another Napoleon and Alexander IV. Tell these scoundrels that they lie. They undermine confidence in me, and in the whole democracy when will I accomplish, and by so doing they are preparing the way for a dictator who will speak in another tone."

Up and down the line are gathering the battalions of death, composed of volunteers who have sworn to die in the first line of battle. Their banners are black and red, red for freedom and black for death. A detachment of women volunteers has just gone to the front to inspire the men by their example. A huge meeting was held at the People's Palace, to bid farewell to a detachment of invalids, many of them escaped from Germany, who were leaving for the front to fight with what strength was left them against an enemy whose cruelty they bitterly knew. Some had lost a leg, some an arm, and all were maimed and had need of rest, but they could not rest while Russia was in danger.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000, of which only \$78,950 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least triple the profit, and should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.33. This amount together with the sum of \$19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,365.95, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,835.95. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,529.95.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.		Cr.	
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
SHARE CAPITAL.		Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Pre-heating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account.	\$39,365.95
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,000,000	Less sold, &c.	311.25
Issued 7,835 shares at \$10 each	78,350 00		\$39,054.70
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000 00	Less Depreciation	6,277.72
SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers	29,755 72		\$32,776.98
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		Additions during the year ...	4,834.86
Balance as per last account	\$19,548.62	Value of 2 Launches as per last account	\$4,500.00
Profit for the year	19,817.33	Less Depreciation	450.00
	39,365 95		4,050 00
		Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable draw	\$10,000
		Less Depreciation	81.00
		Stock in trade	\$27,619.70
		Less Depreciation	795.89
		Work in Progress	26,823 81
		Accounts Receivable	6,000 00
		Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank 7,271.54) (P.Cash 167.55)	7,439 10
	\$ 143,202 27		\$ 143,202 27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To Interest Account		By Balance Working Account	
\$ 450 00	cts. 00	\$ 28,117 78	cts. 00
" Auditor's Fee	200 00		
" Depreciation on Machy, Plant, Stock, &c.	7,594 61		
To Writing off old Machinery	85 25		
" Profit on the year	19,817 33		
	\$ 28,117 78		\$ 28,117 78

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, \$21,369.56. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number than you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

WILL AUSTRIA COLLAPSE?

II.—A COMPLEX PROBLEM.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

In the other half of the Empire the struggle assumed a different character owing mainly to the special conditions that swayed and shaped the action of the combatants. The Magyars having ruled a large portion of the land for a thousand years, their right to go on ruling it was nowhere called in question. Moreover, the races which they held in subjection were inferior to themselves, not with inborn qualities, but in the actual attainments which make up what is known as civilisation. They were also wholly unorganised, untrained in the art of self-government, and almost uninstilled by national impulses which were now supplied by the progressive races of Europe with their driving power. On the Croats, who are not included in this estimate, being marked with strong individuality permeated with Western ideas, and proud of the historic part they had played for centuries in the history of South-Eastern Europe, the Magyars wisely and opportunely bestowed a large measure of home rule and a Parliament in Agram. This concession delivered ruling race from an antagonist who, had the struggle been fought out, might have broken up the realm of St. Stephen and endangered the existence of the Dual Monarchy.

In their dealings with the other nationalities the Magyars were less ceremonious, not merely keeping them subject to the Hungarian State, but endeavouring to crush out every national trait and to magyarise them by every available means. Therein lies the difference between Austrian and Hungarian methods. Austria takes cognisance of the larger unit, is willing to tolerate nationalities, to acknowledge their existence, and permit them to cultivate their language and literature, to practice their religions, and even to dream their national dreams, provided that nothing is done to realise these. Hungary, on the contrary, while granting a fair modicum of liberty to the individual, in his capacity as "Hungarian," refuses to recognise the Romanian, the Slovak, or, indeed, any nationality but its own, and that of the Croats. One of the favourite methods of magyarisation in vogue is to select from the public and private schools the most intelligent pupils, especially if their parents be necessitous, to have them educated at the cost of the State in the principles of political orthodoxy, and to employ them later on to decoy and indoctrinate their fellow-countrymen. I have myself met several Slavs thus magyarised at the Austrian Universities.

DOMINANT MINORITIES.

The work of magyarisation was carried out with the ruthlessness which has throughout marked the rule of the Hungarian State. I myself remember the time when German was spoken in most of the shops of Pest and Buda, yet to-day German speech is hardly ever heard there. The non-Magyar races, deprived of proportionate representation in Parliament, found it an arduous task to assert their rights or protest against downright injustice. But, despite Crown prosecutions and arbitrary punishments, they gradually organised themselves with help from their kindred outside the realm, and thanks to their growing numbers they became a grave danger to the Magyars, who have no kindred in Europe to appeal to. In order to ensure themselves against this national peril, the Magyars became the clients of the German Empire, the co-authors of the Austro-German Alliance and of the present war which applied it. Count Tisza, then Hungarian Premier, contributed to the aggression which was intended to bring about the war against Serbia more effectively even than the German Government.

Thus each half of the Habsburg realm is dominated by a racial minority which looks for help in war and accepts guidance in peace from the German Empire. The bulk of the population is frankly hostile to Austria, to Hungary and to their abettor Germany, yet it is compelled within to sacrifice its substance and its manhood in the pursuit of Germany's politico-racial ideals. A State organised on such a basis is a preposterous freak which, whatever the upshot of this war, cannot be perpetuated in its present form. It must either dissolve into its racial constituents or else be absorbed in the new Mid-European Federation in which it is destined by Germany to play an important part. If the two minorities in Austria-Hungary are enabled after this war to go on dominating the other races of the Monarchy, and forcing them to subserve the Teuton aims, the conclusion to be drawn from this phenomenon will be that the Allies have sustained a signal and lasting defeat.

The expedients by which the Austrian Government has hitherto contrived, in spite of the growing democratic spirit, to keep the "second class" nationalities in their inferior position, are worth glancing at. For universal suffrage exists in the Dual Monarchy, and the electoral law is amazingly democratic in theory; so too are the standing orders which govern Parliamentary procedure. At the age of 21 every male citizen has a vote, and every deputy has the right to obstruct legislation against the ruling of the Speaker and the will of the majority. For this odd arrangement there is a very convincing reason—from the point of view of Austria's foreign protectress.

In Austria proper there are 516 constituencies which have to be divided among the Slavs (60 per cent. of the population), the Germans (35 per cent.), and the Roumanians and Italians. Of these 516 seats the Slavs receive only 259 instead of the 310 to which they are entitled, whereas the Germans send 232 deputies instead of 181. The Italians are allowed nineteen, and the Roumanians six, in order to arrive at this result the German constituency contains an average of 42,899 souls, while that of the Slav has as many as 65,479. Those Slavs whom it seemed desirable to thrust away in the background—the Ruthenians—are allowed only one deputy for every 115,700 inhabitants.

* The Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, and Yugoslavs are computed at 17,000,000 in round numbers, the Germans at 10,000,000.

THE VIRTUE OF OBSTRUCTION.

The Slav Parliamentary majority, which ought to be 104, was thus reduced to two votes, and was further transformed on a division into a Government majority by the eighty-three votes which the Poles invariably gave the Cabinet. Down to the outbreak of the war, then, the opposition in the Reichsrath consisted of the Czechs, the Yugoslavs, and the Ruthenians, or 176 votes. The result was the hegemony of the Teuton minority. And this mastery was safeguarded against unpleasant surprises. If, for instance, by any mishap the relative strength of the parties were reversed, and the Government parties were outnumbered by the opposition, all that would be needed for the righting of the balance would be the use by a dozen Germans of the effective weapon supplied by the standing orders, to thwart every effort at legislation. A dozen obstructionists thus have it in their power to bring the Parliamentary machine to a complete standstill, where the Government, unable to get its going, can and must, in the interests of the State, dispense with the legislature and govern in virtue of Section 14 of the Constitution, which empowers it to promulgate without the assent or knowledge of the Reichsrath all the laws it may deem indispensable. Thus, whenever the Cabinet yearns for absolute power for a time, all it has to do is to instigate a few deputies to obstruct procedure, and its wish is realised forthwith.

The order can now understand why it is that from the outset of the war down to the last day of May this year the Austrian Reichsrath was not once convened. During that period the country was ruled and its foreign business transacted in virtue of Section 14. Czechs and Yugoslavs, deputies, politicians, publicists, being arrested and summarily condemned by military tribunals. Thus the democratic framework of Austria is but the facade of a fabric as absolute and arbitrary as was that of the Russian bureaucracy under the last of the Tsars. And the Austrian Government would have persevered indefinitely in this course of make-believe and injustice, championing the cause of the Germans at home, and abroad, were it not that unforeseen factors made themselves felt unexpectedly.

New and startling developments rapidly following each other in the international domain compelled the young Emperor's advisers to turn over a new leaf. The war and the outbreak of the Russian Revolution created conditions which, however odious to the slow-moving oligarchy, could not long be ignored. Public policy had to be readjusted to them to some extent. The bulk of the population had shown itself bitterly averse to arbitrary rule for the behoof of the German section, which was not even loyal to Austria. And now the bulk of foreign nations as well as the domestic system, and solemnly laid down a principle which forbade such political perversity for all time. It was a case of Austria against the whole world, and the majority of its own people. Evidently something had to be done to bring the Government into line with the new generation. And it was decided to summon Parliament.

That forced decision saved the peoples of the Habsburg monarchy from a set of conditions which might have had sinister consequences for each and all of them. The Government had been preparing for a different sort of Parliament, and was about to yield to the demands clamorously put forward by the Teuton elements to make German the State language, so to carve the electoral constituencies of Bohemia that German interests should gain thereby, and to exclude Polish Galicia from the Reichsrath by declaring it autonomous, and thus to help the Germans to a decisive majority there. Such was the programme. The late Emperor Franz Josef's advisers were for executing it, he approved their counsel, and the tenor of their policy had been already adjusted to that resolve. The Czechs were put down mercilessly. The Germans of Bohemia, Tyrol, Carinthia, and the other Teutonic provinces were privileged and honoured. The Poles of Galicia were warned that they would be excluded from the Reichsrath on the ground that they were henceforth to be a self-governing region. All that was still needed was the final touch, which would transform Austria into a German Empire. And it was the belligerence of the United States, on the one hand, and Russia's springing on the other hand, that stayed the execution of this design, and wrought a complete change in the outlook. It is but fair to say that fear of consequences was not the only motive to which the Austrian Emperor yielded. He was in part determined by the circumstance that the disposition of the pieces on the political chessboard were also changed radically from the Austrian point of view.

Thus Russia, who had for ages coveted Constantinople and the Straits, now for the first time discovered she aims emphatically and authoritatively. She also laid down her inchoate hegemony of the Balkans, and put away from her all such aspirations and tendencies in the future. Thus the ghost of Pan-Slavism was laid, and the main causes of hostility, rivalry, and distrust between the two Empires were displaced. And one of the first consequences of this sudden development was the severing of that nexus between the Austrian Slavs and the independent Slav States in Eastern Europe which kept the Vienna Cabinet in a state of perpetual disquietude, and the impunity with which the Habsburgs could henceforward treat their Yugo Slavs and Czechs. Russia is now believed to be harmless from those points of view, and no longer an obstacle to Austria's striving for the protectorate of the Balkans.

It would also be less than justice to blink the fact that the Ministers of Karl Franz Josef have learned something during this conflict. They are becoming alive to the fact that a new spirit is steadily moving over the peoples of Europe, a spirit incompatible with many of the ambitions of official Austria-Hungary, but harmonious with the heartfelt desires of most of her peoples. The summoning of

200 against 200 Germans, Italians, and Roumanians.
259 against 257.
198 votes.
37 votes.
11 votes.

the Reichsrath is a concession to that spirit, and the abeyance of the scheme for the Germanisation of the Monarchy is another. Whether this new disposition of the governing classes will prove to have been writ in water will probably depend on the further operation of the new forces which have called it into being.

Austria-Hungary, then, holds the key of the international position, and the two pro-German anti-democratic elements there—the Germans and the Magyars—still hold the key of Austria-Hungary. If these elements are bereft of the mastery, the Allies' cause may yet be made to prosper. But it seems futile to hope for any such consummation during the progress of the war.

Austria and Hungary are both interested economically in the putting through of Germany's plan for the reconstruction of Europe on the lines of the Mid-European Federation, and the deliberation and perseverance with which they have worked for it give us the measure of their confidence in the eventual success of their cause. Five thousand Turkish boys have been sent to Germany and Austria to be educated in schools there, to return later as apostles of Teutonicism in the Near East. A whole series of treaties have been concluded between Germany and Turkey, with a view to the consolidation of the Central Empire Federation.

But the final upshot of the scheme depends upon the moulding of Austria-Hungary's relations with Germany. The two Empires must first be welded firmly together, commercially as well as politically, before they can hope to get others to join them. And it was in their endeavours to effect this blending that the two Governments encountered the obstacles that led to most of the internal Austro-Hungarian crises that have broken out since the war. This economic commercial partnership is meant to supply a common denominator to the 110 millions of Austrians and Hungarians, and a solid basis for a new accord between the two halves of the Habsburg Monarchy. The old accord, or compromise, as it is called, which hitherto determined their economic intercourse, had a stipulated duration of only ten years, and its periodic renewal gave rise to such fierce Parliamentary agitation and general unrest as would, if repeated, be incompatible with the new dispensation. For a quarter of a century, or, at the very least, for twenty years, the new arrangement ought, in the opinion of German statesmen, to endure; but the Magyars, as is their wont, envisaged the dispute from a purely national point of view, as a matter of bargaining, and the concession they demanded was a considerable increase in duties on agricultural imports, and more particularly on cattle.

At this price Count Tisza was willing to sell assent to a partnership which would, in any case, have been an advantageous transaction from his country's point of view.

A SUCCESSION OF CABINETS.

The Austrians, under the late Count Stürgkh, after much demurring, consented to pay this price. And the new Ausgleich was on the point of being signed, when Count Stürgkh fell by the hand of Fritz Adler, and was succeeded by a statesman of a different calibre, Herr von Körber, who, refusing to be bound by the compact, held out for the adoption of measures which would reduce the price of meat as soon as hostilities ended. After much haggling Count Tisza reluctantly agreed to negotiate. But the new Kaiser's coronation offered him a fresh opportunity to urge Austria's acceptance of the covenant already struck up, and he pressed von Körber for an immediate answer. Thereupon the Austrian Premier resigned, and the Emperor, having vainly entrusted Dr. von Spitzmüller with the formation of a transitional Administration, summoned Count Clam-Martinitz, who had held office in von Körber's Cabinet.

There was one of the motives for Herr von Körber's failure to breathe new life into old Austria and it was not the principal one. In Austria proper he was faced with obstacles which rendered all hope of a regeneration or readjustment through the instrumentality of the new Cabinet futile. The Austrian Germans had, as we saw, formulated a number of "reforms," one of them being a declaration that the official language of the country shall henceforth be German. The Crown desired that all these innovations should be inaugurated by Imperial decree, consistently with the hated Section 14 of the Constitution, without the assent of the Parliament, which was not sitting. But Herr von Körber refused, owing, doubtless, to the vastness of the changes involved. It was then that Count Clam was summoned to the help, because he was understood to be a partisan of what is euphemistically termed "a firm Government," and the Emperor needed a man at once cautious and daring, resourceful and enterprising. But Count Clam, like his predecessor, was far from being a statesman, and he was convoking the Reichsrath and laying the problems before it. And as the Emperor could decide upon no alternative von Körber had his way. The Parliament met, the Cabinet entered into private negotiations with the principal political parties, and in particular with the Poles, on whose support it was wont to rely; but the result was disappointing, and on June 5th the Slavs voted solid against the Government and defeated it by 202 against 198. This was indeed a portent. The Clam Cabinet resigned, and this result was brought about by the Poles, on ground which I hesitate to call purely national. Seventy Galician deputies refused to vote the Budget or to co-operate with the Körber Cabinet. The motives for this refusal are somewhat obscure, but they were derived from the discussions that had gone on between the Polish Club and the Cabinet for two months before the fateful June day. The peculiar status which Galicia was, foreboding to occupy, in regenerate Austria was one stumbling block. It appeared what an autonomous Galicia would be left by the Monarchy entirely to its own resources, would have no representatives in the Legislature, no financial assistance. Then the substitution of a military for a civil administration during the war, that is to say, of a German for a Polish, clamoured for an immediate return to the pre-war state of affairs. Further, the relations of the Monarchy to the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"PROMOTIONS AND DECORATIONS."

REWARDS FOR MERIT CONTINUITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

There was published yesterday (says *The Times* of July 11th), in response to a question in the House of Commons, a table of the "promotions and decorations" which have fallen since the battle of Ctesiphon to the principal figures in the Mesopotamia Report. It was well worth extraction, for it illustrates precisely one aspect of that "abuse of honours" to which we have often called attention in these columns. There is, of course, no question here of the purchase of titles, whether by cash or by party service, which is the worst scandal of the honours system. Promotion in the great orders of knighthood, however, is seriously courted in some cases, is at least free from that corroding taint. But it is far too often the accompaniment or the solace of a thoroughly mediocre career in the public service, and in some cases it is frankly bestowed as a matter of course even in the face of notorious failure.

We find, for instance, that General Duff and General Barrow were both raised to the highest rank of a very distinguished Indian Order in the early months of last year—after it had become apparent, as our columns bear witness, that there were deplorable shortcomings in the expedition for which they were primarily responsible, as military experts. General Barrow, moreover, has actually been placed, since the Commission began its sittings, in the impossible position of a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State. The Henderson line is a trifle compared with the entrenchments which shield a Member of Council from anything less explosive than an address in both Houses to His Majesty. That Lord Hardinge himself has received the Garter is, perhaps, less surprising, for there is traditionally "no damned merit" about this decoration. But Lord Hardinge's Garter, as is generally known, was in fact intended primarily to mark the most notable event in his proconsulate—namely, the first visit of an Emperor of India to his Viceroy. Its bestowal could hardly be made a charge against the Government of last year, and even at that time it was regarded by the whole public as eminently appropriate. In any case that particular distinction seems to stand on a special footing. The main case in this question of honours in the public services is against the denuding system of decorating mediocrities for mere continuity of employment from which no failure seems able to expel them. It is bad for the nation, and an intolerable injustice to the best of our devoted public servants, that "the K.C.B.s" should become a generic term, as we have lately heard it used, for any body of obstructionist bureaucrats.

Meanwhile the question of continued employment must be dealt with fairly but firmly. It includes the debatable case of Lord Hardinge himself, who went back at the call of the Government to the far humbler position which he held before he ever went to India, but who would have been wiser, in our opinion, to resign it before defending in public his long and, on the whole, his successful record of service. It includes another debatable case in Sir William Balfour, whose difficulties there is a good deal to be said for the head of the Indian Medical Service adds to the condemnation of the Finance Department, and especially of Sir William Meyer, who has just, quite inexcusably, been given a new sphere of employment. Finally, there is the case of Surgeon-General Haldway, returned as still O.D.M.S. in the Western Command, who is one of the really gross culprits of the Mesopotamia Report, condemned not only by the Commission but even of his own mouth. We bracket Surgeon-General Haldway with Sir Beauchamp Duff, who is clearly "unemployed" in perpetuity, as being the most flagrant objects of condemnation in all this sorry business.

U.S. AIRMEN "TO END THE WAR."

Mr. Cox, Governor of Ohio, addressing a meeting in Indiana, expressed the opinion that American aviators flying in American aeroplanes would bring the war to an end. "From facts in my possession," he said, "I have formed the positive belief that American airmen will be able to strike the skyline of Germany like birds, in migration, not to kill women and children, but to commit human slaughter in any form, but American bird-men, having reached Essen and Kiel, will destroy not only Germany's navy, but every institution which perpetuates the menace of Prussian Imperialism."

Ruthenians or Ukrainians constituted another hotly-contested question, which bids fair to loom large on the horizon of Eastern Europe in the near future. One of the concrete changes produced by the resolute attitude of the Poles was the abolition of the unwritten law that German should be the ordinary language of the Reichsrath. Henceforward each of the eight languages represented in the Reichsrath may be employed, and the orator who uses it will see a German translation of it in the Austrian Hansard. If the Slav deputies avail themselves of this new regulation the Speaker, who understands only German will lose his hold on the assembly.

The Emperor of Austria put off taking the oath to observe the Constitution—perhaps until he had modified and accommodated it to the new needs. As in Europe, so in the Habsburg Monarchy, the conflict is raging between Slavdom and Teutondom. In the first week of June the balance between them was upset by the action of the Poles. The Emperor and his Ministers are now endeavouring to restore it. For on that artificial equilibrium depends not indeed the survival of Austria, but her qualifications for the rôle assigned to her by Germany in the new dispensation. Ways and means must be devised to enable the War Lord in Berlin to compel the Poles, the Czechs, the Yugoslavs, and other peoples of the Habsburg Monarchy to fight his future battles against their own kith and people. That is Austria's problem to-day. Nobody denies that if a referendum could be taken on the subject of this war, the majority of the Emperor's subjects would vote against it. And a very large majority it would be.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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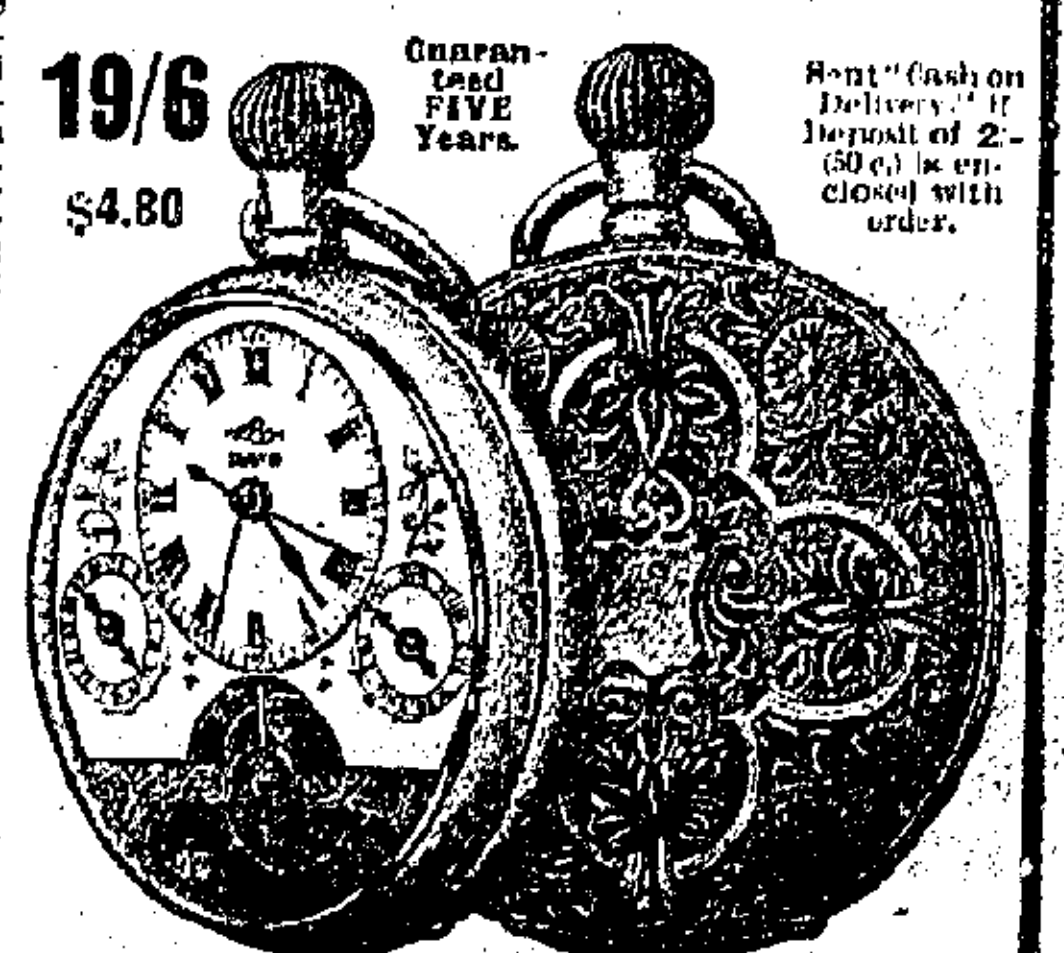
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[268]

8-DAY Silver CALENDAR Watch with Centre Seconds Hand.

This Gem's Very Handsome 8-Day "Calendar" Watch not only tells the time, but it also shows the current date and day of the week. Every twenty-four hours at midnight the two date hands automatically move to the next day. The mechanism is so more complicated than in an ordinary watch, and it is a reliable timekeeper. Every minute the Centre-seconds Hand goes once round the dial. Visible escape mechanism with artistically finished chain! dial on Hysterical. Superior quality 1 JEWEL Swiss Movement—Non-Magnetic Lever Movement—windless 8-DAYS with only ONE WINDING! It is accurately timed and adjusted in 100,000 and suitable for all climates. Strong well made SOLID SILVER Case. British Government Standard and beautifully engraved on inside. Every Watch is carefully examined and runs in our own workshops. Fully guaranteed for FIVE years against all defects in material and workmanship. If not perfectly satisfactory, Watch can be returned at our expense, and your money will be promptly refunded, including all postage charges.

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[17-9]

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"BEANJUNG"	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"JINGCHOW"	On 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 11th Sept., 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINCIANG"	On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.

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"HAIKON" ... [Capt. A. E. Hodgins] ... FRIDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Colombo				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS	Leave Hong Kong About

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
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STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted, after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE [SHIDZUAKA MARU] WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Noma 12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA [INABA MARU] MONDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon.
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Higo 12,500

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TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE ... [NIKKO MARU] SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Takeda 9,600

[KIRIN MARU] THURSDAY, 20th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. 6,000

[FUSHIMI MARU] SATURDAY, 22nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizawa 21,000

[HIRANO MARU] TUESDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Fraser 16,000

[KAGA MARU] SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Komatsubara 12,600

[TOTOMI MARU] SUNDAY, 9th Sept., at 11 A.M.
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[RANGOON MARU] SATURDAY, 22nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

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"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amling, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.
"KOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	—
Shatankoh, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Antau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santín, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shundun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tong	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowchuk	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukong	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID-UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$475, sellers	22 3/4 int. a/c 1917	
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$320	\$25 for 1916	
China Fire	\$20	\$133	\$9 for 1916	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300	\$27 for 1916	
Nam Chong	\$100	\$100	5% int. account 1916	
Yanchoi	\$50	\$150	\$21 for 1916	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$31	\$3 int. a/c 1916/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$35	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo-China P&O	\$25	\$80	\$4 for 1916	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$80	\$5 for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29	\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$92	\$12 for 1916	
Malayan Sugars	\$30	\$29	\$5 Pa. for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$74	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$113	\$5 and bonus of \$3 for 1916	
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 76	Tls. 74 for year ending 30-4-16	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$50, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$84, x div. b.	\$3 for 1916	
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$88, buyers	\$3 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$3.25 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$8, buyers	50 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Land	\$50	\$33	\$2 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$77, buyers	\$3 int. account 1917	
OILS.				
Langkats	\$10	Tls. 14, sel.	Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16	
Shells	\$1	103 1/2, buyers	2% int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	32 1/2	0% for 1916/16	
MINING.				
Kailash	\$1	40 1/2, buyers	1% int. act. year ending 30-6-17	
Rubis	\$1	\$2.60, sellers	None since 1910	
Tronch	\$1	2 1/2	4% int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Enco	Tls. 50	T. 160, sel.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14, buy.	T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16	
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 36, buy.	Tls. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 129, buy.	Tls. 8 for year ending 30-6-16	
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5	T. 54, sellers	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$61	60 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$4	None since 1906	
China Providents	\$10	\$71, buyers	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$25, sales	\$3 for year ending 31-7-16	
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$7.10	\$3 for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$49 1/2	\$3 for year ending 28-2-17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$2 int. a/c 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$25 1/2, buyers	\$1 int. a/c 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10 1/2, buyers	\$1 for year ending 31-5-17	
Hongkong Trams	\$5	\$6	5% int. a/c 1917	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$9, sellers	7% for year ending 30-4-17	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.90	35 cents for year ending 31-5-17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13	10 cents for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$6	\$6	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$8 1/2, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.50 ad.	6 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.50	25 p. c.	—
Glonealy	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.15 rd.	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	\$2	June	\$8.40	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.05	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.75	30 p. c.	—
New Sorodah	\$2	Dec.	\$3.90 ad.	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.60	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	\$10	Dec.	\$22.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			28		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 6th.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3 1/4
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3 1/4
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3 1/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3 1/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3 1/4
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	4 1/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4 1/8
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	73 1/2
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	143 1/2
ON MANILA.	
On demand—Pesos	17 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	151 1/2
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	147 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.	
On demand	7 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	45 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.40 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per 100	\$33.20
SILVER, per oz.	47 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents, pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong	10 "	\$0.10
Canton	20 "	\$0.04 Discount
Canton	10 "	\$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TONIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Fawley Coy. at the Theatre Royal, "Paid in Full" and "Vandeville."

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 6th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.89	29.71
Temperature	81	80	84
Humidity	81	79	77
Wind Direction	1 a.s.	East	East
Force	4	2	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.54	—	0.22

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th 84

Lowest open-air Temperature on 5th 79

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Franes 45,000,000
(4 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot, of Directors

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

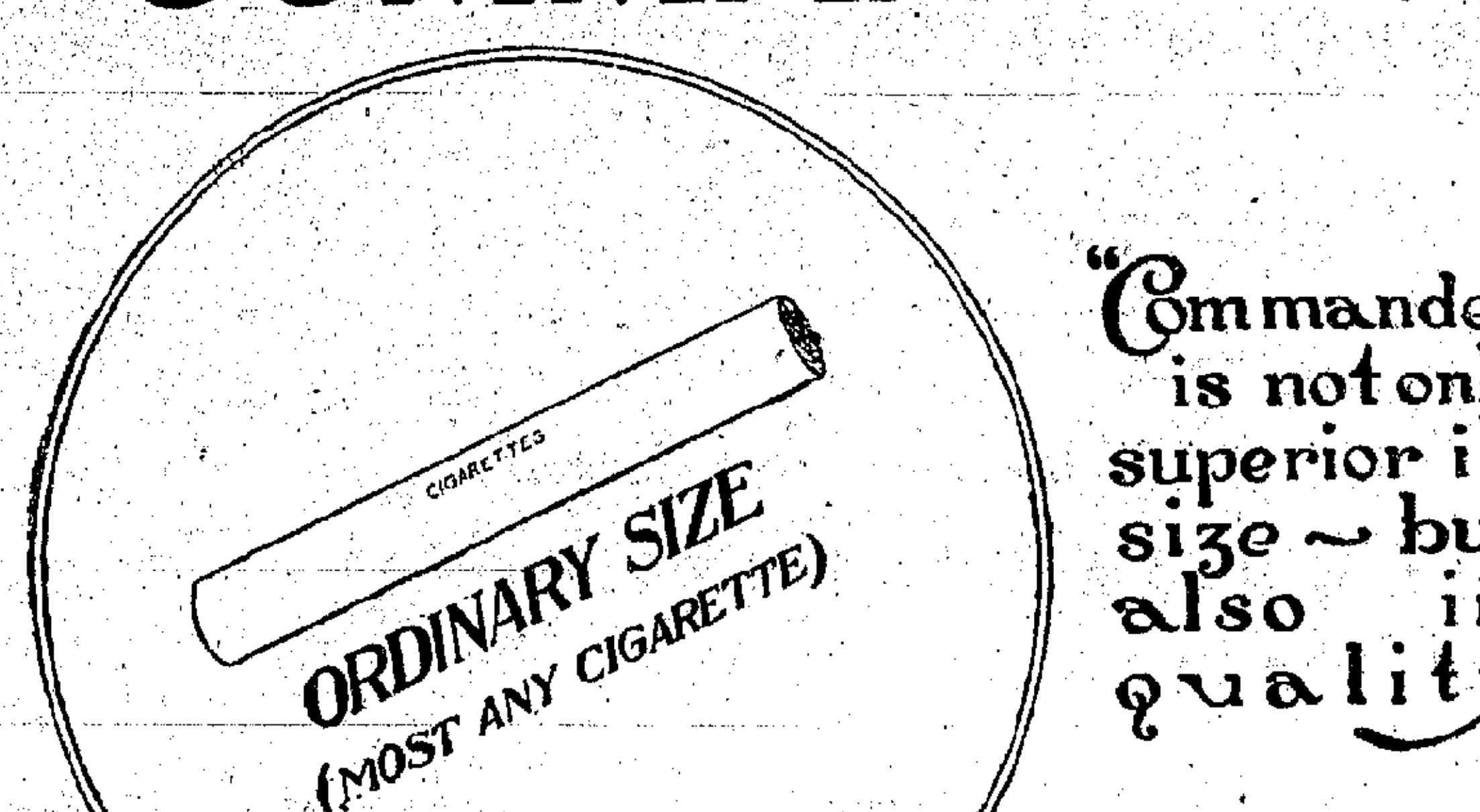
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Buildings, 5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

Tel No. 2252 (63)

"COMMANDER"

Conveniently packed:—
20 large Cigarettes in a flat packet
and 50 large Cigarettes in a round tin

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. R. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. B. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,500,000

Paid-up ... £62,500

Reserve Fund, ... £600,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,500,000

Paid-up ... £62,500

Reserve Fund, ... £600,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed ... £1,500,000

Paid-up ... £62,500

Reserve Fund, ... £600,000

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BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,500,000

Paid-up ... £62,500

Reserve Fund, ... £600,000

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